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Grade 1



Grammar

PRACTICE BOOK

The **McGraw-Hill** Companies



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Name _____

A sentence is a group of words that tells a whole idea.

Example: The cat can jump.

Circle the sentences.

1. She sat down.
2. We can jump up.



3. Ran here.
4. Pat can do this.
5. Like to.



Name _____

A sentence is a group of words that tells a whole idea.

Use the words in the box to make sentences.

Pam can jump ran down The bat

1. My cat _____.

2. _____ has a hat.

3. _____ is little.

4. Sam _____.

5. Sam and _____ can jump.



Name _____

Every sentence begins
with a capital letter.



Write each sentence correctly.

1. this is my cap.

2. you can play with me.

3. she sat down.

4. nan ran up.

5. he has the mat.



Name _____

A sentence is a group of words that tells a whole idea.

Every sentence begins with a capital letter.

Write each sentence correctly.

1. we can nap here.

2. she ran and ran.

3. sam said to go up.

4. do not jump.

Add words to make this a sentence.

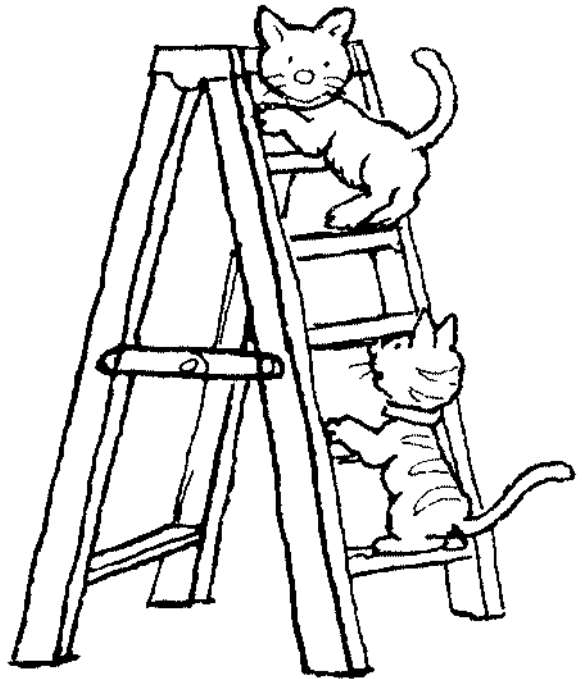
5. nan has



Name _____

Fill in the circle next to the complete sentence.

1. ☐ Pam has to go.
☐ not up here
☐ hat for Sam
2. ☐ Pat and Sam
☐ We jump down.
☐ is with you
3. ☐ Nan ran to me.
☐ up and down the mat
☐ Tan has
4. ☐ a little pat for the cat
☐ ran and ran
☐ The cats can go up.
5. ☐ the mat is
☐ Sam can play.
☐ my little cap



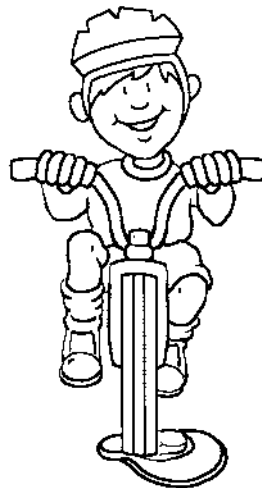
Name _____

The words in a sentence have to be in the right order.

The order has to make sense.

Correct: Sam ran over my cap.

Not correct: ran cap Sam my over



Circle the sentences that have the words in the right order.

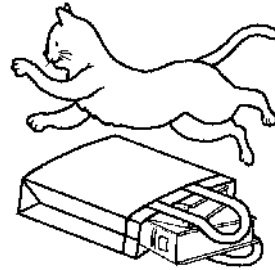
1. Dan jumps over the hat.
2. it We over jump.
3. Pat tags Dan.
4. She plays tag, too.
5. ran Sam here back.



Name _____

The words in a sentence have
to be in the right order.

The order has to make sense.



Write the words in order.

1. looks Mack up.

2. my has bag He.

3. jump to said Pat.

4. bag over Mack the jumps.

5. it, We too do.



Name _____

Every sentence ends with a special mark.

Example: The man ran back.

Put a period at the end of each sentence.

Circle the mark.

1. Look at me go _____
2. Mack ran like this _____
3. She jumps over it _____
4. Hal is over there _____
5. We can play here _____
6. This is what I like to do _____



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Name _____

The words in a sentence must make sense.
A sentence ends with a period .

**Look at the sentences. Write C if a sentence is correct.
Fix the others by writing the words in order.**

1. not Pam can go.

2. He has the map.

3. The cat sat on it.

4. down jumps She up and.

5. Sam can see Hal.



Name _____

Put an X next to sentences with
the words out of order.

Put the words in order.

Write the sentences
correctly on the lines.



1. my is cat. Mack

2. over the mat. jump He can

3. Sam has a bag for Mack.

4. Mack likes to play with it.

5. too. He Sam, likes



Name _____

A statement tells something.

Example: Wag is little.



Draw a line under the statements.

1. Wag naps and naps.



2. Digs too



3. Wag has my cap.

4. He runs to me.



5. Rides

6. Wag and I play.



Name _____

A statement tells something.

Example: Jan can ride.



Draw a line from the statement to its picture.

1. Jack can kick.



2. Pam runs.



3. The hat is too big.



4. Val has the bat.



Name _____

A statement begins with a capital letter.

A statement ends with a period.



Write each statement correctly.

1. Jack is quick

2. he rides up and down

3. Pam packs the bag

4. she can do it

5. we are big



Name _____

A statement is a sentence that tells something.
A statement begins with a capital letter and ends
with a period.

Read each pair of statements.

Circle the statement that is correct.

1. She runs and jumps.

We jump, too

2. he sits down

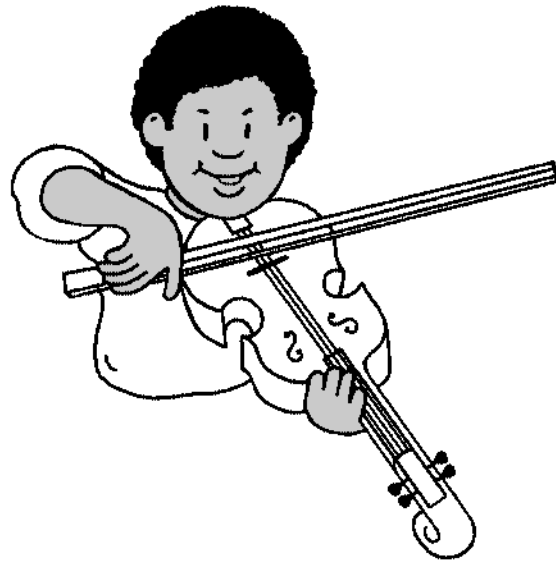
Jack rides with me.

3. My cap is in here.

Pam can not see it

4. Sam can play this.

You can do it



Name _____

Draw a line under the statements.**1.** In the bag

He packs up.

Looks

2. This, too

In here

She said yes.

3. A big hat

The hat fits me.

Sees it

4. We can ride.

Jumps over

Val and Rick

5. Will be

Kicks and runs

Rick wins.



Name _____

A question is a sentence that asks something.

Example: Where is that cat?



Write Q next to each question. Do not write anything if the sentence is not a question.

1. Is the cat there? _____

2. The cat is not here. _____

3. Did the cat go up? _____

4. Did the cat come down? _____

5. I did not see that cat. _____

6. Where can it be? _____

Write a question on the line.



Name _____

An exclamation is a sentence that shows strong feelings.

Example: What a fat cat that is!



Circle the exclamations.

1. Come here, quick!
2. What is it?
3. Look at that!
4. What a good cat you are!
5. Where did the little cat go?
6. Grab the cat!



Name _____

A question ends with a question mark.

Example: Can Pal do a trick?

An exclamation ends with an exclamation mark.

Example: That was a good trick!

Circle the correct end mark for each sentence.

Write the mark on the line.

1. Look out for Pal _____ ? !

2. Grab him _____ ? !

3. Will he jump on me _____ ? !

4. He is too quick _____ ? !

5. What can we do _____ ? !

6. Can we trick Pal _____ ? !



Name _____

A question asks something.

A question ends with a question mark.

An exclamation shows strong feelings.

An exclamation ends with an exclamation mark.

Write each sentence correctly. Write C if a sentence is correct.

1. What is on the mat!

2. That is big!

3. Grab the cat quick?

4. Can we come in!

5. Is this a trap?



Name _____

Put a question mark or an exclamation mark at the end of each sentence.

1. Come here, quick _____

2. What is that in the grass _____

3. Look at it jump up _____

4. Will it jump on me _____

5. Grab my hat _____

6. Run, run, run _____

7. Do you see it _____

8. Where did it go _____



Name _____

A sentence is a group of words that tells a whole idea. Every sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a special mark.



**Write each sentence correctly.
Begin with a capital letter.
Add the end mark shown in ().**

1. she can use my help (period)

2. where did it land (question mark)

3. look at it go up (exclamation mark)

4. the wind will help now (period)



Name _____

Every sentence begins with a capital letter. Every sentence ends with a special mark.

Circle the sentence that is correct in each group.

1. hank runs fast

Hank runs fast

Hank runs fast.

2. can we help him win

Can we help him win?

can we help him win?

3. He wins!

he wins

He wins



Write a sentence that tells what can happen next.



Name _____

Begin every sentence with a capital letter.

End every sentence with a special mark.

Unscramble the words in the box to complete the sentence. Write the sentence correctly.

1. we sand can this use



2. will it help do you me

3. look crab that very little at

4. where the go crab did



Name _____

Write C if a sentence is correct. If a sentence is not correct, write the letter or letters to tell how you would make it right.

- Ⓐ Begin with a capital letter.
- Ⓑ Put a special mark at the end.
- Ⓒ Do not change.

1. rick jumps on the mat.

2. Will Pam run fast

3. she can go like the wind

4. Now Sam runs and jumps.

5. did he land in the sand?

6. That was a very good jump!

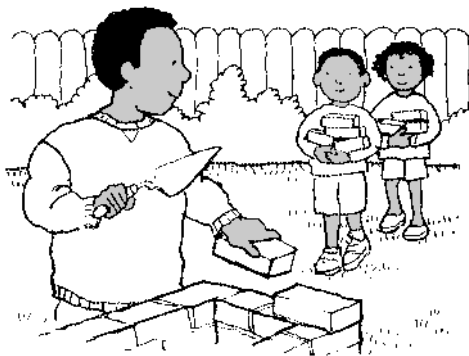
Go back to the sentences. Circle any letter that should be capital. Put the correct mark at the end.



Name _____

Read the sentences. Write them correctly.

will you help, too
can you pick up bricks
here are the bricks, Dad
what a big help you are
we like to help you

**Write two statements from the box.**1. _____

_____2. _____

_____**Write two questions from the box.**3. _____

_____4. _____

_____**Write one exclamation from the box.**5. _____

_____

Name _____

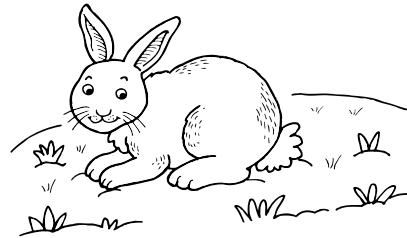
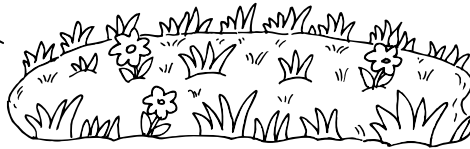
A noun is a word that names a person, a place, or a thing.

Say the name of the noun in the picture.

person

place

thing



Circle the noun in each sentence.

1. Look at the little dog.
2. It sits in the grass.
3. The mom runs over.
4. They see an ant.
5. It digs up sand.
6. What a big hill that is!



Name _____

A noun is a word that names a person, place, or thing.

Write the noun from the word box to complete each sentence. Circle all the nouns in each sentence.

pond pad dad rock frog

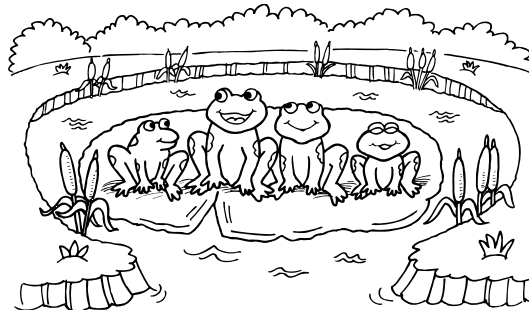
1. The little _____ jumps on the log.

2. The mom is in the _____.

3. Is that big fat frog the _____?

4. The dad sits on a _____.

5. They jump on the _____.



Name _____

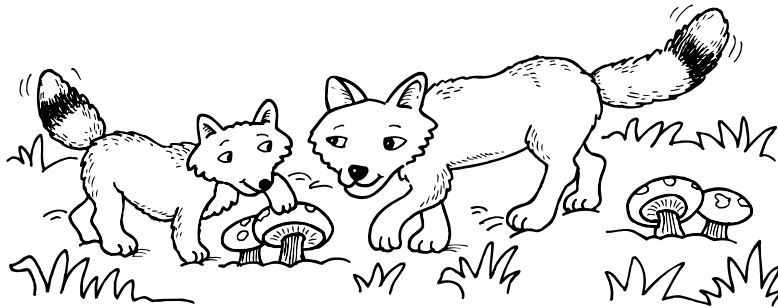
A sentence begins with a capital letter.

A statement ends with a period.

Example: The cat sat in the hat.

Read each pair of sentences.

Circle the statement that is correct.



1. the mom is with her kit

The mom is with her kit.

2. A kit is a little fox?

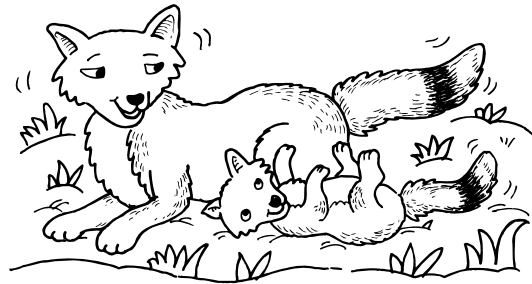
A kit is a little fox.

3. Mom helps the little fox.

Mom helps the little fox

4. now they play in the grass.

Now they play in the grass.



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Name _____

A noun names a person, place, or thing.

Most sentences contain nouns.

Begin every sentence with a capital letter.

End every statement with a period.

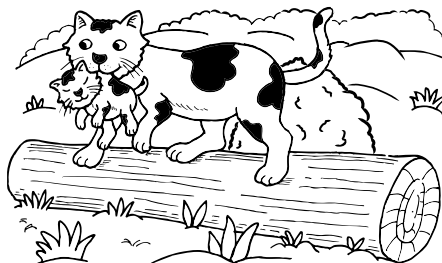
Write the statement correctly. Circle the nouns.

1. i see one little cat

2. it can not go over the log

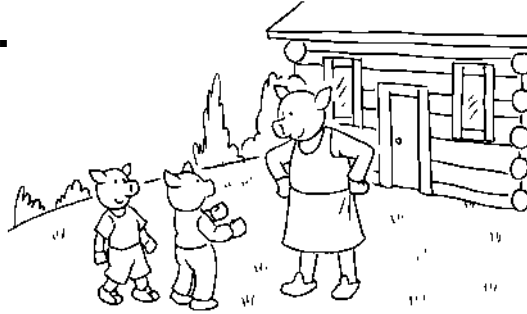
3. a cat does not jump like a frog

4. the mom will help



Name _____

Look at the underlined words in each sentence.
Write the one that is a noun.



1. I am a quick little pig. _____

2. Look at me run down the hill. _____

3. My mom said to come back. _____

4. Help your dad now. _____

5. I can bring this big log to him. _____

6. Can I play with my good pal now? _____



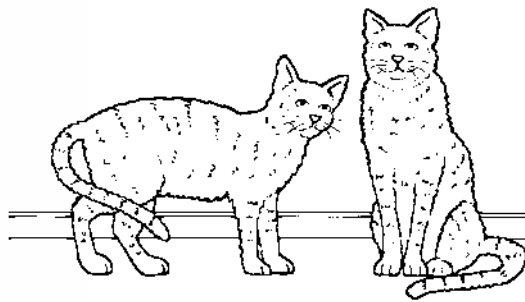
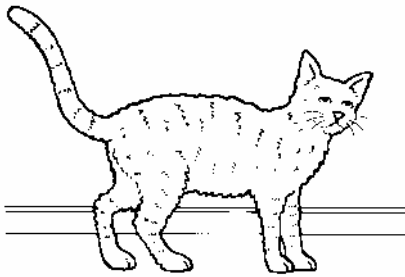
Name _____

A plural noun names more than one person, place, or thing.

Add **-s** to make most nouns plural.

Example: one **cat**

two **cats**



Circle the plural noun in each sentence.

1. Mom has a lot of jobs to do.
2. The kids like to help her.
3. Pam will fix the beds.
4. The dogs have to eat now.
5. Jack does the pots in the sink.
6. Now we can have some eggs.



Name _____

A plural noun names more than one person, place, or thing.

Add **-es** to form the plural of nouns that end with **s, ss, sh, ch, or x**

Example: one **kiss** two **kisses**

Write a plural noun to complete the sentence. The picture and words in the box will help.

branch

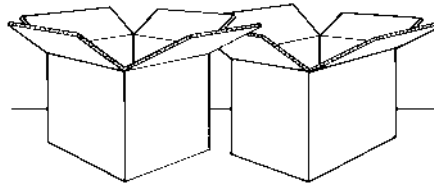
glass

box

dish

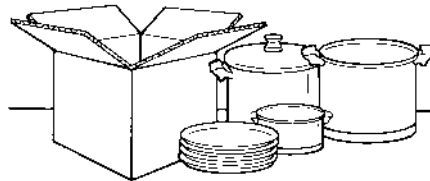
1. Will you help pack the

 _____?



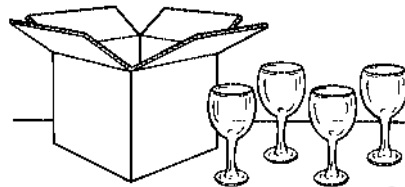
2. This one is for pots and

 _____.



3. That box is for mom's best

 _____.



4. What is on the _____?



Name _____

A sentence begins with a capital letter.

A question ends with a question mark.

Write the questions correctly.

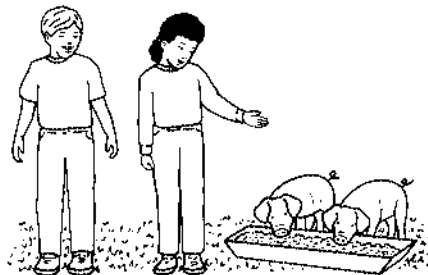


1. who will help me get the eggs

2. will the hens peck at me

3. can we go to see the pigs now

4. what do the little pigs eat



Name _____

Add **-s** or **-es** to form the plural of most nouns.
Begin every sentence with a capital letter. End a
question with a question mark.

Find the mistakes. Circle the letters that should be capital. Underline the nouns that should be plural. Add the correct end mark.

1. will you help me up
2. who fell on all the egg
3. the two cat jumped on me
4. where are they now
5. do you see some little leg over there
6. what is in the two bush



Name _____

Write the plural for each noun.

1. pet

2. box

3. egg

4. dish

5. glass

6. lunch

**Write two sentences about how you help at home.
Use one or two of the plural nouns you wrote in
each sentence.**

7.

8.



Name _____

Some plural nouns do not end with **-s** or **-es**.
These nouns use a new word to name more than one.

Say the nouns and their plurals.

child

children

man

men

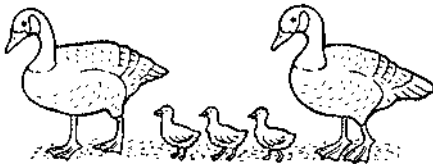


goose

geese

mouse

mice



foot

feet



Circle the plural or plurals in each group.

- | | | |
|----------|----------|-------|
| 1. mouse | man | geese |
| 2. men | foot | child |
| 3. goose | children | feet |
| 4. man | child | mice |



Name _____

Some plural nouns use a new word to name more than one.

Choose the plural noun that belongs in each sentence. Write it on the line.

1. The (men, mans) fish at the pond. _____

2. The (children, childs) play with a little ship. _____



3. They see the prints of many (feet, foots) in the sand. _____

4. Do (mouses, mice) live here? _____

5. No. The (gooses, geese) live in the pond. _____



Name _____

A sentence begins with a capital letter.

An exclamation ends with an exclamation point.

Find the exclamation in each pair.

Put a check [✓] next to the exclamation.

Circle the exclamation point.

1. Look at all the mice!
Where do they live?
2. They live in the man's shop.
The mice are eating his socks!
3. Stop eating my socks!
What will the man do?
4. He will bring two cats into the shop.
Run, mice, run!



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Name _____

Remember that some nouns use new words to name more than one. Begin every sentence with a capital letter. End an exclamation with an exclamation point.

Write C if a sentence is correct.
If a sentence is not correct, circle the mistakes.



1. Don't go in there!
2. the geoses will not like it.
3. that goose is very mad now?
4. Childs, get out quick.
5. She can peck with her bill!



Name _____

Circle the correct plural for each noun.

1. goose

gooses geese geeses

2. foot

feet footes foots

3. man

men mans mens

4. child

childs childrens children

Write the plural for the word in () to complete the sentence.

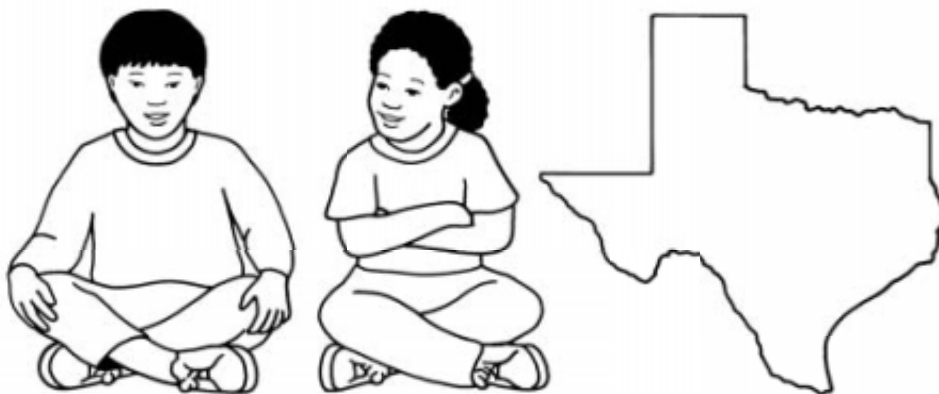
_ _ _ _ _

5. The _____ hid in the grass. (mouse)



Name _____

A noun that names a special person or place is called a proper noun. A proper noun begins with a capital letter.

Examples: **Yan****Jill****Texas**

Write the proper noun in each group.

1. Rick drum play

2. humm Hal he

3. Lin kids fun

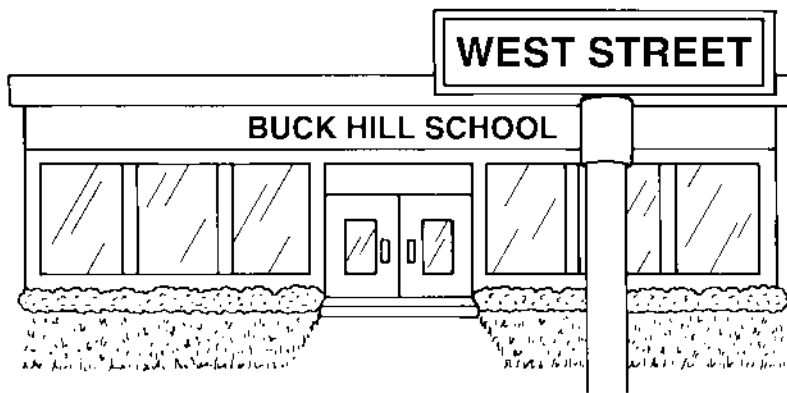
4. show let's Jen

5. Atlanta shop she



Name _____

A proper noun names a special person or a special place. Some proper nouns are more than one word. Each word in a proper noun begins with a capital letter.

Miss Pink**West Street****Buck Hill School**

Underline the proper nouns in each sentence.

1. Where is the Land School?
2. It's on Frank Street.
3. Go past Red Duck Pond to get to it.
4. Miss Winn wants to put on a show.
5. Pam will be in the show, too.
6. She used to live in Putnam, Vermont.



Name _____

A proper noun names a special person or special place. A proper noun begins with a capital letter.



Follow the directions to write proper nouns.

1. Write your first and last name.

— — — — —

2. Write your address.

— — — — —

(street) _____

— — — — —

(city, state, zip code) _____

3. Write the name of your school.

— — — — —

4. Write your teacher's name.

— — — — —



Name _____

Begin a proper noun with a capital letter. Some proper nouns are more than one word. Begin each word in a proper noun with a capital letter.

Circle the words that should have capital letters.

1. Al and pam go to the banks school.
2. miss ann has a good band there.
3. "I play the drums," said chan.
4. I got them in a shop on Tip top street.
5. The band will play in new york City.
6. Will nick sing with the band?



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Name _____

Rewrite the sentences. Begin each proper noun with a capital letter.

1. Here comes the band from crest school.

2. They come down frost street.

3. My pals rick and tan play in the band.

4. miss hill and the kids sing.

5. They sing three texas songs.



Name _____

Some proper nouns name the days of the week.
Some proper nouns name the months. The name
of the days and the months begin with capital
letters.

Say the days. Circle the capital letters.

Monday Tuesday Wednesday

Thursday Friday Saturday Sunday

Say the months. Circle the capital letters.

January February March April

May June July August

September October November December

1. What day do you like best?

2. What month do you like best?

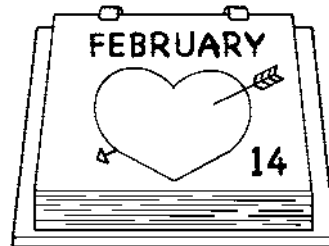


Name _____

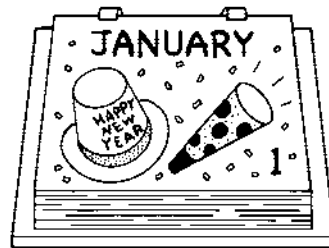
Some proper nouns name holidays.
 Holiday names begin with capital letters.
 Examples: Thanksgiving Valentine's Day

Draw a line to match the holiday to its picture.

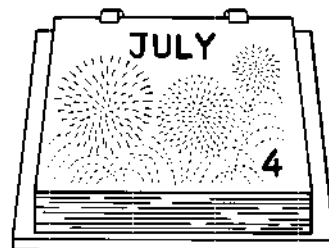
1. Thanksgiving



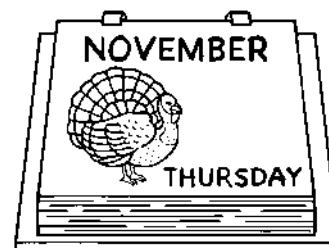
2. Independence Day
(Fourth of July)



3. Valentine's Day



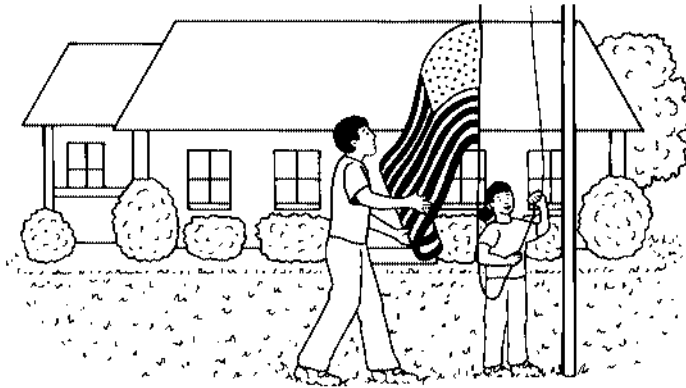
4. New Year's Day



Name _____

Days, months, and holidays are proper nouns.
All proper nouns begin with capital letters.

Write the word that completes the sentence correctly.



1. Today is _____. (Thursday, thursday)

2. I do not go to school in _____. (july, July)

3. We put the flag out for _____.
 (independence Day, Independence Day)

4. We will have lots of fun on _____.
 (Saturday, saturday)

5. Some kids start school in _____.
 (august, August)



Name _____

Begin the names of days, months, and holidays with capital letters.

Circle the letters that should be capital. Write the day, the month, or the holiday correctly.

1. We had fun on new year's day. _____

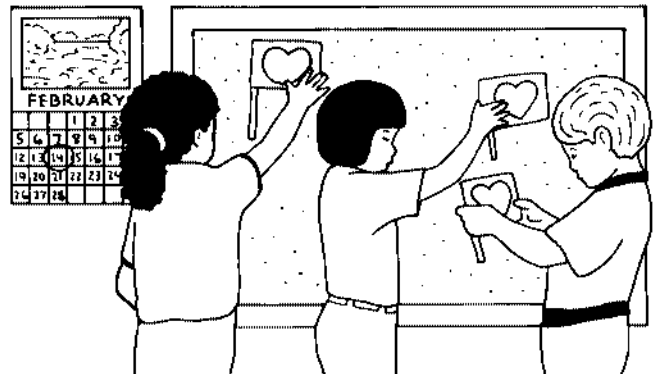
2. That was in january. _____

3. Today is tuesday, February 14. _____

4. Then it must be valentine's Day _____

5. On monday, we put little red flags at school.

6. What fun things can we do in march?



Name _____

Underline the name of the day, month or holiday in each sentence. Write C if the name is written correctly. Write NC if the name is not correct. Then write it correctly.

1. We have no school on thursday.

2. It is Thanksgiving.

3. School is out on friday, too.

4. Are you going away in december?

5. We will be back on new year's day.

6. It will be January then.



Name _____

A verb is a word that shows action.

Examples: Jake **jumps**. Fran **runs**.

 ↘ ↙
 verb

**Find the verb in each group. Fill in the circle.
The first one is done for you.**

1. ☐ today☒ ride☐ all2. ☐ walk☐ oh☐ three3. ☐ man☐ make☐ it4. ☐ who☐ some☐ eat5. ☐ not☐ play☐ on6. ☐ go☐ of☐ many7. ☐ pull☐ very☐ good8. ☐ now☐ help☐ me

Name _____

A verb is a word that shows action.

Write a verb from the box to complete the sentence. The pictures can help.

pull jumps play wins run

1. My pals and I _____ games.



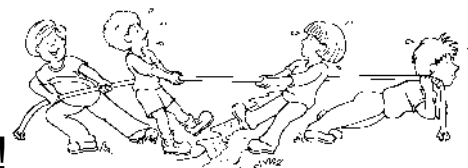
2. We _____ to the gate.



3. Tran _____ over the blocks.



4. One, two, three, _____!



5. Jane _____ the big race.



Name _____

A comma (,) comes after the greeting and the closing in a letter.

Dear Jan, (greeting)

I miss you. Do you like where you live now?

Your pal, (closing)

Val

1. Circle the commas after the greeting and closing in this letter.

Dear Fred,

Can you come to see me Monday?

Your pal,

Rick

2. Put commas after the greeting and closing in this letter.

Hello Liz

I won a big race. It was fun!

Your pal

Ann



Name _____

Use verbs to show action.

Put commas after the greeting and the closing in a letter.

This letter is missing two commas and three verbs. Add the verbs from the box. Add the commas.

saved

baked

ate

Hello Nan

Mom and I _____ a cake. Then

we _____ some. It was very good. I

_____ some for you in a tin. Come to

see me. Then you can have some cake, too.

Your best pal

Pam



Name _____

Circle the verb in each sentence.

1. We went to Gram's.
2. My pal Mack fed my cat.
3. He walked my dog, too.
4. We came back on the plane.
5. The plane landed at 6 P.M.
6. I thanked Mack.

Write two sentences about how you help your friends. Circle the verbs.

7. _____

8. _____



Name _____

The tense of a verb tells when an action happens.

Present tense verbs tell about action that happens now.

Examples: Dell **makes** a cake. Pam **helps**.

Circle the verbs in the present tense.

Write them on the lines below.

1. The little boy trips on the rug.
2. He drops his box.
3. The blocks spilled out.
4. Ann rushed over.
5. She puts them back in the box.

_____	_____	_____
— — — — —	— — — — —	— — — — —
_____	_____	_____



Name _____

Present tense verbs tell about action that happens now.

Add **-s** to most verbs to form the present tense.

jump + s = jumps

Write a present tense verb to complete each sentence. Add -s to the verb in ().

1. Dad _____ care of the plants. (take)

2. His son _____ to help. (want)

3. He _____ the big tin can. (get)

4. He _____ it with water. (fill)

5. Then he _____ it over to Dad. (bring)



Name _____

The important words in a book title begin with a capital letter.

The first word of a book title is always capitalized.

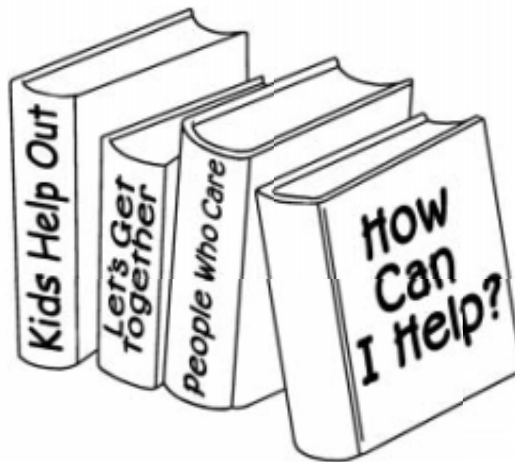
The title of a book is underlined.

Examples: The Girl in the Red Hat



Underline the book title that is correct.

1. Kids help out
Kids Help Out
2. People Who Care
people who care
3. How Can I Help?
How can I help?
4. Let's get together
Let's Get Together



Name _____

Write C if a sentence is correct. If a sentence is not correct, write the letter or letters to tell how you would make it right.

- Ⓐ Add **-s** to make present tense verb.
- Ⓑ Capitalize a letter.
- Ⓒ Do not change.

1. He looks at the book.

2. She pick up the dishes.

3. He dig up the land for Mom.

4. the boy take care of the hens.

5. He gets the eggs.



Name _____

Make these sentences tell about the present.**Underline the correct verb in ().**

1. Chan (help, helped, helps) Mom today.



2. He (get, gets, got) a pan for her.

3. Mom (use, used, uses) two eggs.

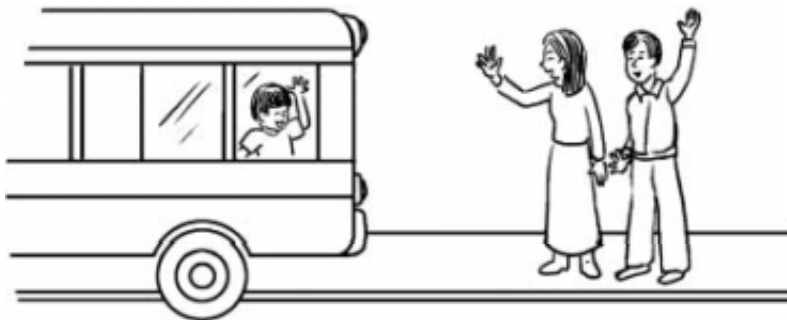
4. She (adds, added, add) a cup of water.

5. Dad (ate, eats, eat) with them.

6. Mom (look, looked, looks) at the clock.

7. Chan (walks, walked, walk) to the bus.

8. He (wave, waves, waved) to Mom and Dad.



Name _____

A past tense verb tells about action that happened in the past.

Examples: The sun **set**.

The boys **washed** up.

Then they **jumped** into bed.

Put a check next to the sentence that tells about the past. Circle the past tense verb.

1. Sam made a shape with his hands.

Sam makes a shape with his hands.

2. Chuck watches him

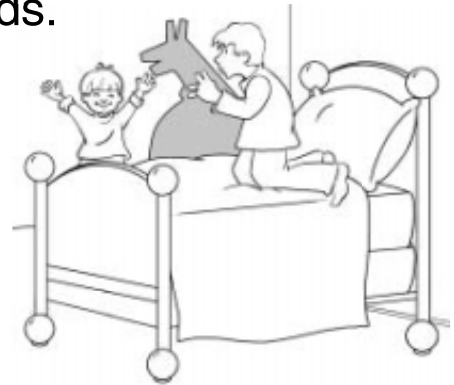
Chuck watched him.

3. Sam shows Chuck a dog shape.

Sam showed Chuck a dog shape.

4. Chuck liked that one best.

Chuck likes that one best.



Name _____

Past tense verbs tell about actions that already happened.

Most verbs in the past tense end in **-ed**.

watch + ed = watched

**Use a verb from the box to complete the sentence.
Circle the -ed ending in the verb.**

walked blinked wanted pulled looked

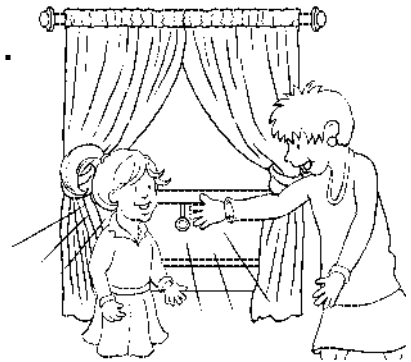
1. I _____ at the sun in my face.

2. Mom _____ down the shade.

3. The cat _____ into the den.

4. We _____ at its shape on the shade.

5. Then the cat _____ to eat.



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Name _____

A proper noun begins with a capital letter.

Examples: **Mitch** lived in **Texas**.

Write the sentences. Capitalize the underlined proper nouns.

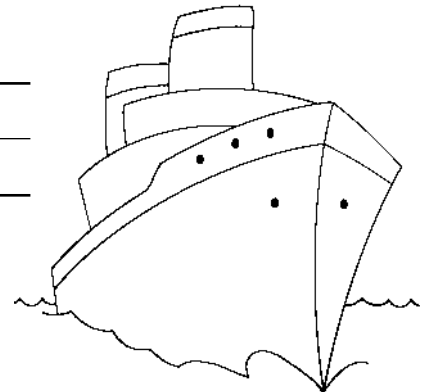
1. pam went on a whale watch.

2. She and mom got to the dock late.

3. They ran down ships way.

4. did nick see the ship in the water?

5. One ship came from paris.



Name _____

Read the story. Circle the letters that should be capital letters. Underline four verbs that should be past tense. Write the verbs in the past tense on the lines below.

Dad and james went for a walk. They walk
past fitch lane. Miss chin yell hello to them.
They wave to her. The sun was going down.
James look back. "I can see my shadow!" he
said.



1. _____

 3. _____

2. _____

 4. _____



Name _____

Circle all the past tense verbs.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1. pitched | looks | cares | walked |
| 2. pats | make | made | went |
| 3. sat | lived | ran | jumps |
| 4. liked | pulls | said | drinks |
| 5. drag | sang | used | helped |

**Rewrite each sentence to tell about the past.
Change the underlined verb to past tense.**

6. We
- watch
- the sun come up.

7. The kids
- play
- in the shade.

8. Ann and Seth
- want
- a drink.



Name _____

The verbs **is** and **are** tell about the present.

Is tells about one person, place, or thing.

Are tells about more than one person, place, or thing.

Examples: Dad **is** there.

The cats **are** here.

Circle the verb in each sentence. Write 1 if the verb tells about one. Write 2 if the verb tells about more than one.

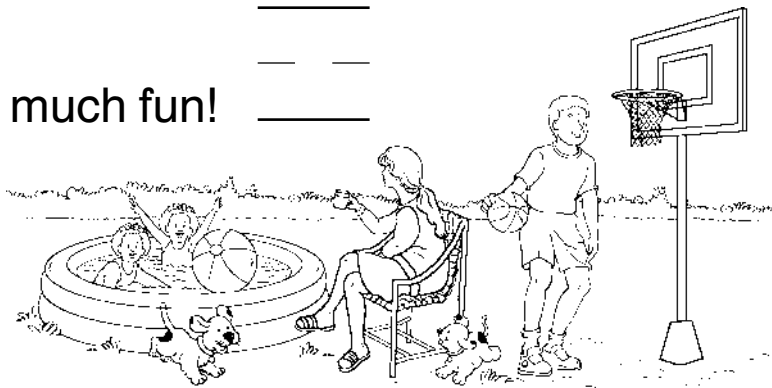
1. Mom is out back. _____

2. Our two dogs are with her. _____

3. The twins are in the water. _____

4. Mom is on chair. _____

5. This game is so much fun! _____



Name _____

Is and Are

Use the verb **is** to tell about one person, place, or thing.

Use the verb **are** to tell about more than one person, place, or thing.

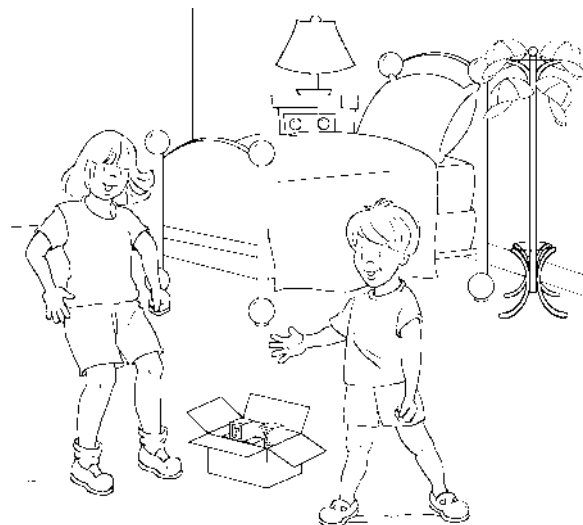
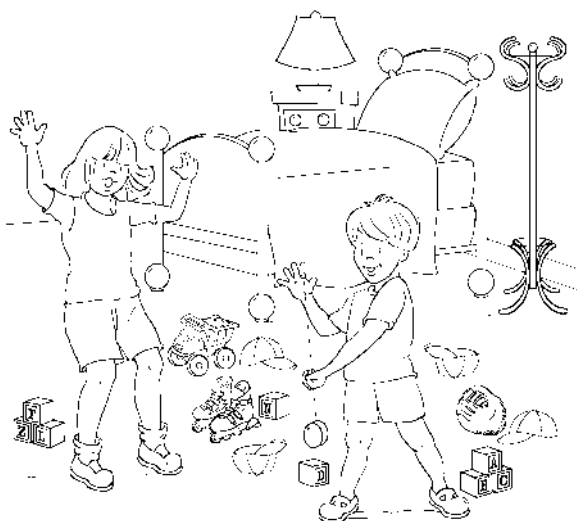
Write is or are to complete each sentence.

1. My things _____ all over the place.

2. Kim _____ here to help.

3. The blocks _____ in the box.

4. My space _____ not a mess now.



Name _____

Every sentence begins with a capital letter. A statement ends with a period. An exclamation ends with an exclamation point.

Write the statements correctly.

1. we are all here



2. gram is with us, too

3. our bags are in the tent

Write the exclamations correctly.

4. look out for that black stick



5. that is a snake, not a stick



Name _____

Find the mistakes. Cross out the verb if it is wrong. Write the correct verb above it. Circle any letters that should be capital. Add the correct end mark if one is missing. (Hint: Each sentence has two mistakes.)

1. The little kids is in the den _____

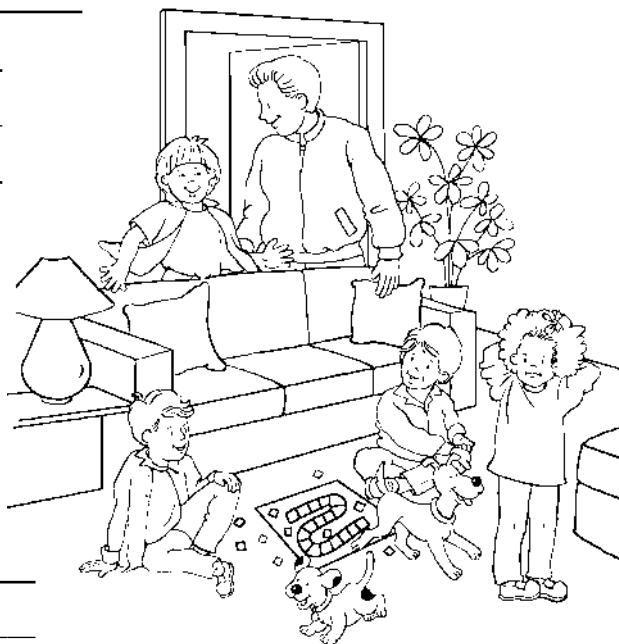
2. don't let the dogs in here _____

3. hide the game, quick _____

4. it are too late.

5. the dogs is on our game!

6. This are not that funny _____



Name _____

Write is or are to complete each sentence.1. "It _____ time," Mom said.
_____2. Jane and I _____ in our best dresses.
_____3. Giles and Nick _____ in back of us.
_____4. Giles _____ so funny.
_____5. Our smiles _____ very, very big!
_____**Write a sentence about your family. Use is or are in the sentence.**

_____6. _____
_____

Name _____

A contraction is a short way of saying and writing two words.

Two words: **are not** **does not**

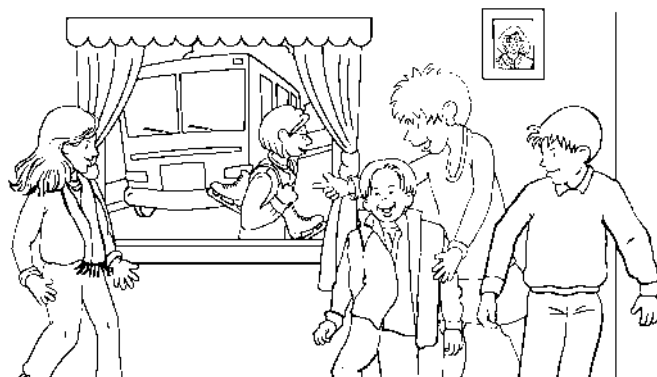
Contractions: **aren't** **doesn't**

Draw a box around the contractions you find.

1. We can't go skating now.



2. Gram wasn't on the bus.



3. I didn't see her.

4. Why hasn't Gram called?

5. Isn't that Gram?

6. I couldn't find my skates.



Name _____

A contraction is a short form of two words. The two words are put together and letters are left out. An apostrophe (') shows where letters have been left out.

Example: She **isn't** here. (is not = isn't)

Look at the underlined contraction. Circle the two words used to make the contraction.



1. Papa wasn't at his shop. Papa was not at his shop.

2. We didn't go to school. We did not go to school.

3. They aren't walking the dogs.

They are not walking the dogs.

4. Gram couldn't ride her bike.

Gram could not ride her bike.

5. The buses weren't running.

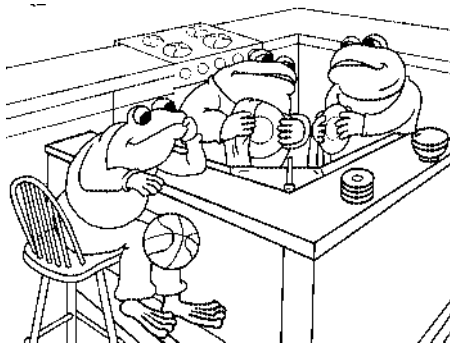
The buses were not running.



Name _____

A contraction is a short form of two words. An apostrophe (') takes the place of letters that are left out to make the contraction.

Write the contraction for the underlined words in each sentence.



1. Splash does not want to help.

2. "That is not fun," he said.

3. He would not scrub the pans.

4. He did not scrape the dishes.

5. "You are not going to play," Mom said.



Name _____

A contraction is a short way of writing and saying two words.

Use an apostrophe (') to take the place of letters that are left out of a contraction.

Circle the contractions that are not correct.

Write the contractions correctly.

Write C if the contraction is correct.

1. Mom doesn't like us to be late.

2. You aren't going to miss the bus!

3. The bus isn't here yet.

4. It wasn't on time.

5. We are glad it didn't splash us.



Name _____

Use the words in () to form a contraction. Write the contraction to complete the sentence.

1. Gram _____ in here. (is not)

2. She _____ out back. (was not)

3. I _____ see her on the deck. (did not)

4. Gram _____ hide in there. (would not)

5. Why _____ we call her? (do not)

6. We _____ looked in all her hiding places yet.
(have not)



Name _____

The verbs **was** and **were** tell about the past.

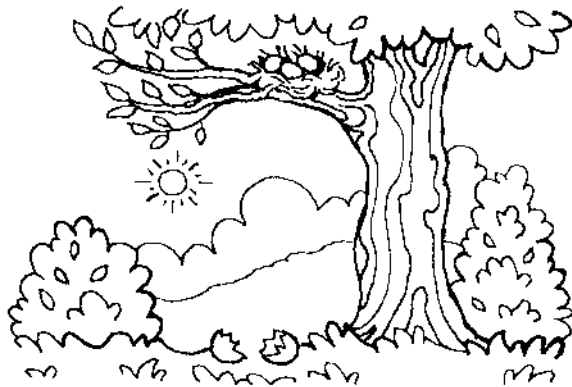
Was tells about one person, place, or thing.

Were tells about more than one person, place, or thing.

Examples: Little Red **was** in the nest.

Mom and Dad **were** there, too.

Circle the verb that belongs in the sentence.



1. The sun (was, were) up.
2. Three eggs (was, were) in the nest.
3. One egg (was, were) not in the nest.
4. Dad (was, were) away from the nest.
5. Mom and Little Red (was, were) on a branch.



Name _____

Use the verbs **was** and **were** to tell about the past.
 Use **was** to tell about one person, place, or thing.
 Use **were** to tell about more than one person,
 place, or thing.

Write was or were to complete the sentence.

1. Our school play _____ today.

2. All the kids _____ in it.

3. Kim and Joe _____ little bugs.

4. I _____ a rose bush.

5. One boy _____ a robin.

6. The funny hats _____ for Kim and Ted.



Name _____

A proper noun names a special person, place, or thing. A proper noun begins with a capital letter.

Read each row of words. Circle the word or words that should begin with capital letters.

- | | | |
|---------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. girl | fran | bob |
| 2. mike | he | elm lane |
| 3. hill | grove school | home |
| 4. boy | soon | miss rose |

Fill in the blanks to complete the sentences. Use the proper nouns you circled above.

- _____
- _____
5. _____ and _____ were
- _____
- on _____. They were walking to the
- _____
- _____.
- _____
- _____
6. Wasn't that _____ at the bus stop?



Name _____

Use **was** to tell about one.Use **were** to tell about more than one.

Capitalize proper nouns.

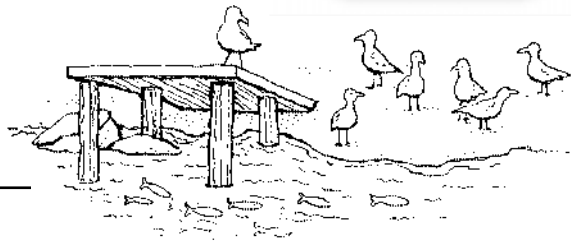
**Find four mistakes in the story. Circle the mistakes.
Write the sentences correctly on the lines.**

Hal lives on plum lane. Jon came to play. The two boys
was out back. They saw a robin in a nest. Lots of bugs
were in the grass. One bug were not nice. It wanted to
bite hal on the nose.

1. _____
_____2. _____
_____3. _____
_____4. _____
_____

Name _____

Circle and write was or were to complete each sentence.



1. Six white gulls _____ on the sand.

was

were

2. One gull _____ on the post.

was

were

3. Some fish _____ under the water.

was

were

4. Soon, all the gulls _____ together.

was

were

5. The gull's bill _____ opened wide.

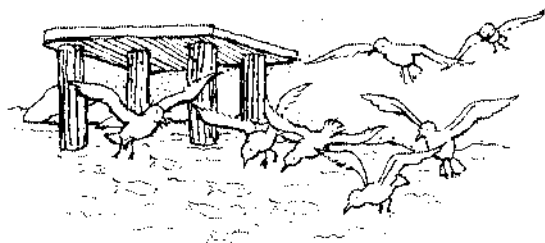
was

were

6. That _____ a big splash!

was

were



Name _____

The verbs **has** and **have** tell about the present.

Has tells about one person, place, or thing.

Have tells about more than one person, place, or thing.

Examples: Lulu **has** an old glass.

Pru and Zack **have** some cans.

Underline the verb if it tells about one.

Circle the verb if it tells about more than one.

1. The kids have work to do.

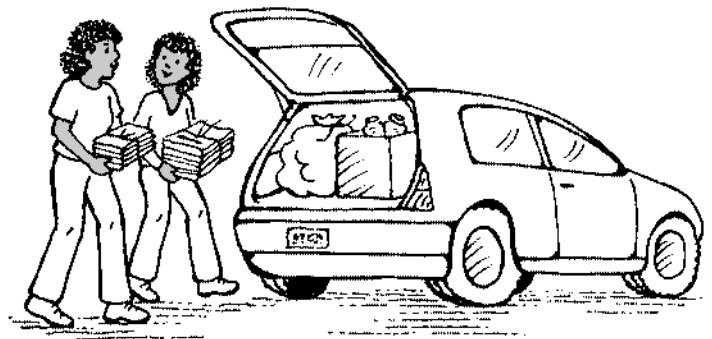
2. Pru has a black bag for the cans.

3. Zack has lots of cans.

4. Lulu and Dad have glass things.

5. Mom has a box for glass.

6. The two girls have big piles of stuff.



Name _____

Use the verb **has** to tell about one person, place, or thing.

Use the verb **have** to tell about more than one person, place, or thing.

Match parts to write a sentence about the picture.
Circle the verb in each sentence.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| My pal Chan | have fun together. |
| Your bag | has a big hole in it. |
| Ann and Bill | have string on them. |
| The two piles | has a box of games. |



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____



Name _____

Every sentence begins with a capital letter.

A statement ends with a period.

A question ends with a question mark.



Write each sentence correctly.

1. what does Joe have in the sack

2. joe has some pine cones for us

3. do you have string to hang the cones

4. the flock has a nice place to eat now



Name _____

Find the mistakes.

- A** Change the verb to **has** or **have**.
B Begin with a capital letter.
C Add an end mark.
D Do not change.



(1) Some people do not care about our land (2) do you see all the junk on the sand? (3) Now, Carlos and Rosa has to pick it up. (4) doesn't the sand look good now (5) Carlos and Rosa have cans and glass to take home. (6) Mom have a good use for them.

Write the letter or letters that tell how you would fix the mistake.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____



Name _____

Write has or have to complete each sentence.

1. He _____ a pile of used papers.

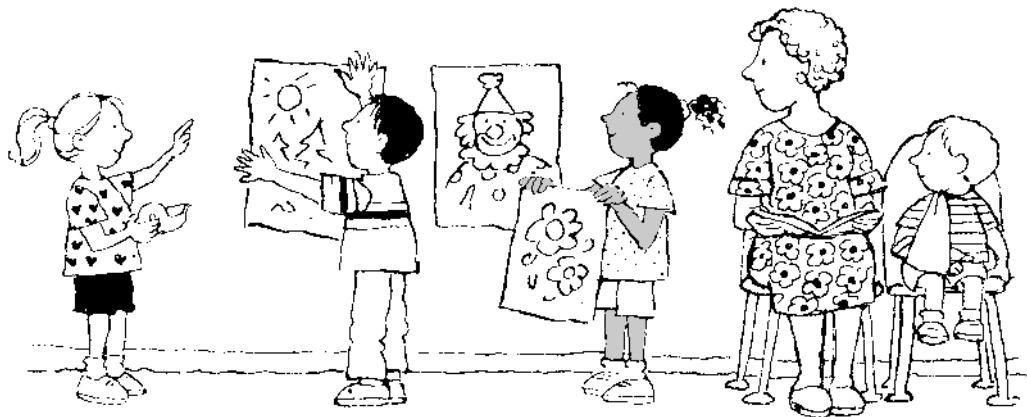
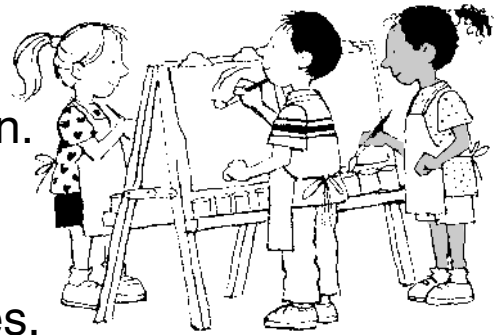
2. They all _____ a blank side.

3. Tekla _____ a good plan.

4. We _____ some brushes.

5. The girls and boys _____ fun.

6. This one _____ a funny face on it.



Name _____

The verbs **go** and **do** have different forms to tell about the present and the past.

PresentHe **goes**. We **go**.She **does**. They **do**.**Past**We all **went**.We all **did**.

Write the verb that tells about the present.

1. Jay _____ outside to play. (goes, went)

2. Al _____ not like to splash. (does, did)

3. We _____ have fun in the rain. (do, go)

Write the verb that tells about the past.

4. When _____ the sun come out? (do, did)

5. May and Lulu _____ for a walk. (go, went)

6. I _____ in when it got cold. (goes, went)



Name _____

The verbs **go** and **do** have different forms for the present tense and the past tense.

Present: **go, goes** **do, does**

Past: **went** **did**

Underline the present tense forms of go or do.
Circle the past tense forms of go or do.

1. The rain goes plop, plop, plop!
2. Did you hear that great big clap?
3. Why does it have to rain so much?
4. The lights went out.
5. What will we do now?

Write a sentence about the weather. Use the past tense of go or do.

6. _____



Name _____

Begin proper nouns with capital letters. If the name of a person or place is more than one word, capitalize all the important words.

Sam Shade

Flop the Fish

Circle the letters that should be capital. Write the proper nouns correctly.

1. tank the tiger went outside with his son.

— — — — —

2. "See how the sun goes in and out," stripe said.

— — — — —

3. I do not like the sound of the wind," said papa ape.

— — — — —

4. "The air does have a chill," said snap the Snake.

— — — — —

5. "Did anyone watch the news?" Mama ape said.

— — — — —



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Name _____

The verbs **go** and **do** use different forms to tell about the present and the past. The names of people and places begin with capital letters.

Read the story. Circle four sentences with mistakes. Write the sentences correctly.

One day, West Wind goed wild. "I will make it very cold," west wind said. That will be fun." That do not sound like fun to Sunray. So sunray shined and shined. Soon it got very warm. "Now that's fun!" she said.

1. _____

 _____2. _____

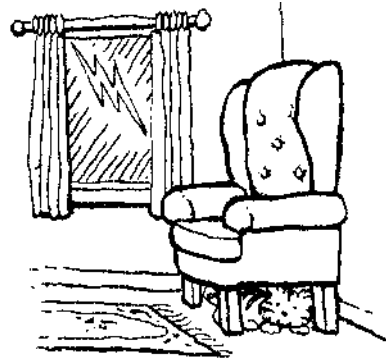
 _____3. _____

 _____4. _____

 _____

Name _____

Underline a form of the verb go or do in each sentence. Write Present or Past to tell the tense of the underlined verb.



1. My cat does not like

the rain. _____

2. She goes under the chair to hide. _____

3. My dogs do like the rain. _____

4. They went out when Mom came in. _____

5. Did they get all wet? _____

6. Mom makes them go to the shed. _____



Name _____

The verbs **see** and **say** have special forms to tell about the past.

PresentShe **sees**. We **see**.He **says**. They **say**.**Past**They **saw**.We **said**.

Circle the verb that tells about the past.

1. Jean (see, sees, saw) the leaf.
2. Miss Inez (say, says, said) to look close.
3. Pat (see, sees, saw) many lines on the leaf.

Circle the verb that tells about the present.

4. Sue (say, says, said), "Look at this!"
5. Pat and Sue (see, sees, saw) a bug.
6. "That bug is so little," they (say, says, said).



Name _____

The verbs **see** and **say** have different forms for the present tense and the past tense.

Present: **see, sees** **say, says**

Past: **saw** **said**

Circle sentences that tell about the present.
Underline sentences that tell about the past.



1. We saw a play about Ben Franklin.
2. Ben cannot see well.
3. "I made new glasses," Ben said.
4. Ben's son Will sees a kite and string.
5. Will saw that it was raining outside.
6. He said, "What was the kite for?"
7. Ben says, "I'll show you."



Name _____

Use commas in a letter

- after the greeting and the closing,
- between the day and year in a date,
- between the name of a city and state.

Circle the commas in this letter.

June 30, 1752

Dear Peter,

My idea worked. I said it would. Come see me in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Your friend,

Ben

Add the missing commas in this letter.

May 10 1815

Dear Granddad

Do you like living in Bath Maine?
Mom said we can visit soon. I'll
bring my new kite.

Your best girl

Lena



Name _____

Read the letter.**Two commas are missing. Three verbs are wrong.****Add the missing commas. Cross out the verbs that are wrong.****Write the verbs in the past tense on the lines below.**

September 3 1922

Dear Nana,

Dad put up a little house in our elm tree.
 "It's a bat house," he say.

Last Monday, my friends came over. We
 saw five bats go in the house. We sees the bats
 hanging upside down.

I says, "Bats are fun to watch."

Your grandson

Joe



Name _____

Write the present tense of see or say to complete each sentence.

1. Mom _____, "Watch this."

2. Al and Jo _____ Mom fill a pot with water.

3. They _____ her put the pot on the stove.

4. "You're heating water," they _____.

5. "I hear a bubbling sound," Jo _____.

6. Then Al _____ steam rise up.

Rewrite two of the sentences.

Use the past tense of see or say.

7. _____

8. _____



Name _____

A contraction is a short way of saying and writing two words.

Many contractions are formed with **not**. An **apostrophe** (') takes the place of the letters that are left out.

Examples: do + not _____> don't

does + not _____> doesn't

Match the underlined words to contractions.
Write the sentence letter on the line. The first one is done for you.

A. "This is not funny," said Bunny.

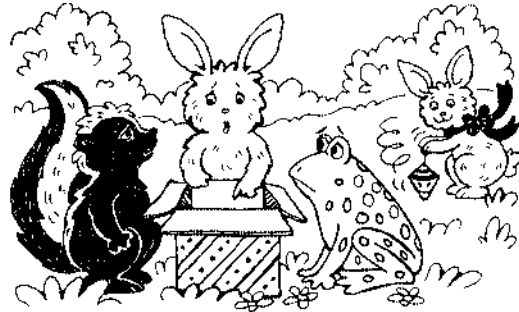
B. "You are not good friends."

C. "I did not do it," said Frog.

D. "I was not the one," said Skunk.

E. "We were not here," they said.

F. "We could not have opened the box."



1. isn't _____ **A** _____

2. wasn't _____

3. weren't _____

4. didn't _____

5. couldn't _____

6. aren't _____



Name _____

A **contraction** is a short form of two words. An **apostrophe** (') takes the place of the letters that are left out.

Write a contraction from the word box for the underlined words.

don't haven't wasn't wouldn't couldn't

1. Little Spot would not help clean up. _____

2. Mama Spot was not very happy. _____

3. Little Spot could not go out to play. _____

4. "I do not like sad endings," Beth said. _____

5. "I have not come to the end," _____

said Dad. _____



Name _____

An **apostrophe** (') takes the place of the **o** in **contractions** formed with **not**.

Example: have + not = haven't

Write a contraction for the two words in ().

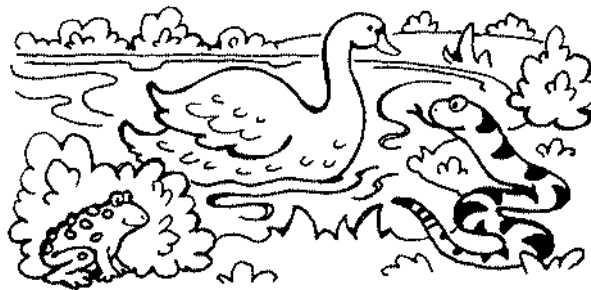
1. "I _____ think
Bumpy is home," Sandy
said. (do not)



2. "He _____ in
here taking a bath," said
Big Green Frog. (is not)



3. "He _____
jump in the pond for a
swim," said White Swan.
(did not)



4. Bumpy _____
anywhere Sandy looked.
(was not)



Name _____

A **contraction** is a short form of two words. Use an **apostrophe** (') to take the place of the **o** in contractions formed with **not**.

Make a check mark [✓] next to the sentence with the correct contraction. Circle the contraction.

1. The fox couldn't get the grapes.

The fox couldnt get the grapes.

2. The boy wasn't telling a lie.

The boy wasnt' telling a lie.

3. The rabbit didn't win the race.

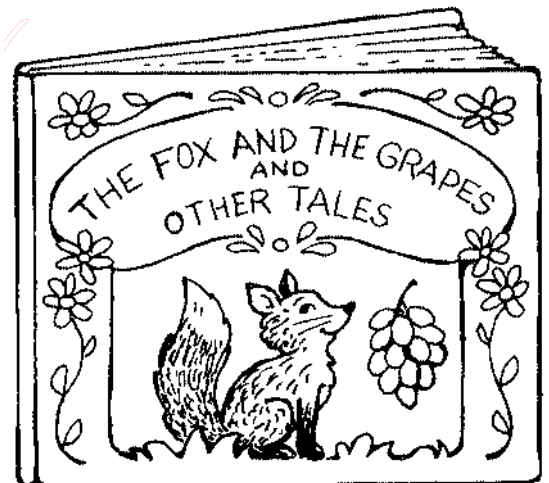
The rabbit didn't win the race

4. The man doe'snt keep the talking fish.

The man doesn't keep the talking fish.

5. The cat and mice aren't friends. /

The cat and mice arent friends.



Name _____

Mark the contraction for the underlined words.1. "This does not look good," said Bunny.

- ☐ didn't ☐ don't ☐ doesn't

2. "That was not a great idea," Fox said.

- ☐ wasn't ☐ wouldn't ☐ weren't

3. "I did not want you to do it," Bear said.

- ☐ don't ☐ isn't ☐ didn't

4. "Mom is not going to like it," said Bunny.

- ☐ won't ☐ isn't ☐ wasn't

5. "I do not like it!" Mama Rabbit said.

- ☐ won't ☐ don't ☐ doesn't

6. "You have not got any hair!"

- ☐ can't ☐ hasn't ☐ haven't



Name _____

An **adjective** is a word that tells about a noun.

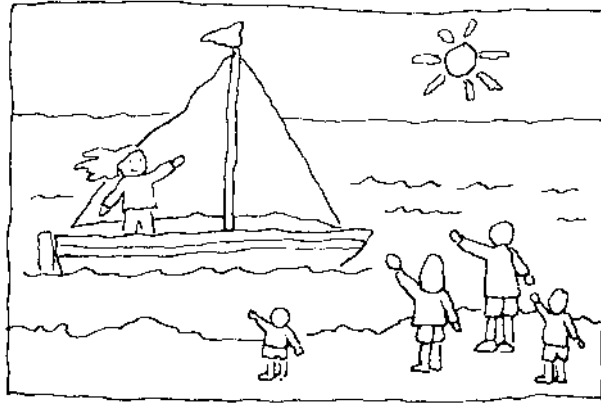
A **noun** is a person, place, or thing.

That is a **great** painting.

adjective

noun

Circle the adjective in each sentence. Underline the noun it tells about. The first one is done for you.



1. The boat is sailing on a blue sea.
2. A little girl stands on the deck.
3. The cool wind blows her hair.
4. The tall sails flap in the wind.
5. People wave from a sandy beach.
6. You are a good painter.



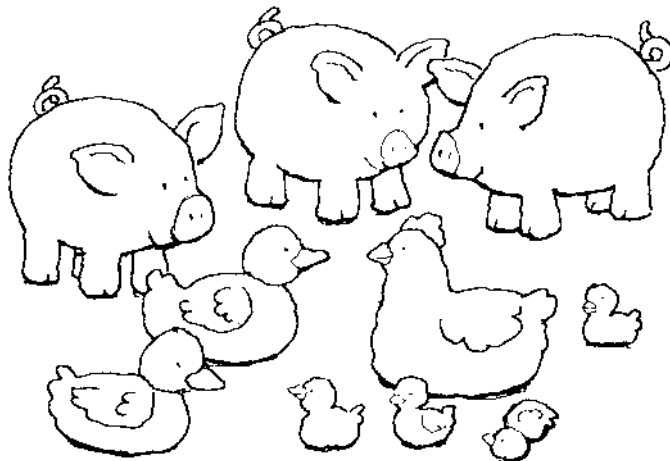
Name _____

An **adjective** is a word that tells about a noun.
Some adjectives tell what kind. Some adjectives
tell how many.

Examples:	<u>What kind</u>	<u>How many</u>
	a nice boy	three girls
	the silly dog	many cats

Circle the adjectives that tell what kind.
Underline the adjectives that tell how many.

- Those are cute pigs.
- I used pink clay to shape them.
- What funny tails those pigs have!
- Who made the two ducks?
- This hen has some chicks.
- This little chick keeps falling down.



Name _____

The name of a special person or place is a **proper noun**. Proper nouns begin with capital letters.

Circle the proper noun in each sentence.
Write it correctly on the line.

1. val has some sand and a glass jar. _____

2. Is the sand from jones beach? _____

3. No, mother got it at a little shop _____

4. The shop is on main street. _____

5. Now amy puts in red sand. _____



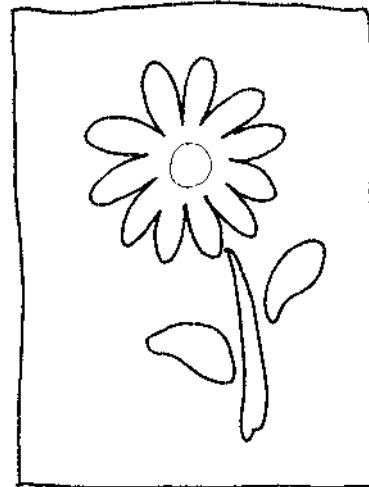
Name _____

Read the letter. Circle six words that should begin with capital letters.

Dear mike,

Would you like to come to the
shoat Gallery with us? It is on
front street in the city. dad says
we will see some great paintings
there. We are going in two weeks.

Your friend,
Sandy wan

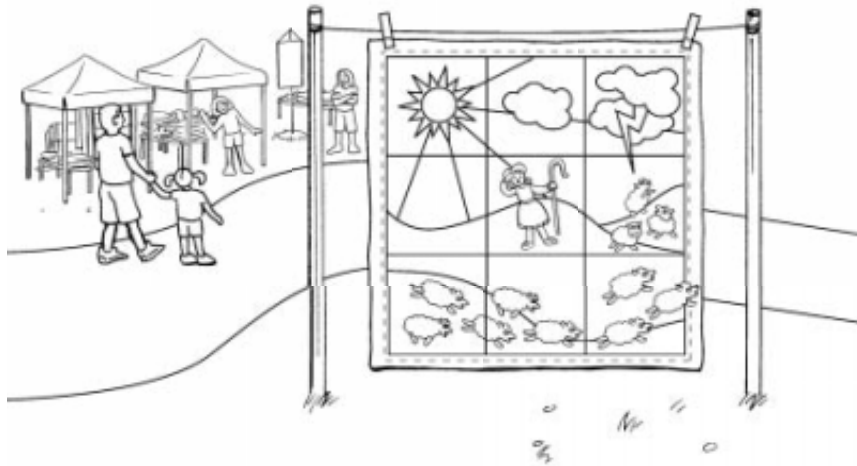


Write the sentence correctly. Add an adjective to tell more about the underlined nouns.

1. The name of the girl who painted that daisy is joan reed.



Name _____

Write an adjective to tell about the underlined noun.1. Who made that _____ quilt?2. It has _____ squares.3. Look at the _____ sheep.4. A _____ sound scared them.5. The sheep ran down the _____ hill.6. Now the _____ girl can't find them.

Name _____

Add **-er** to an adjective to compare two people, places, or things.

Example: Jon is **faster** than Mike.

Add **-est** to an adjective to compare three or more people, places, or things.

Example: Ed is the **fastest** boy on the team.

Write the adjectives that compare.

add -eradd -est

1. low

2. sweet

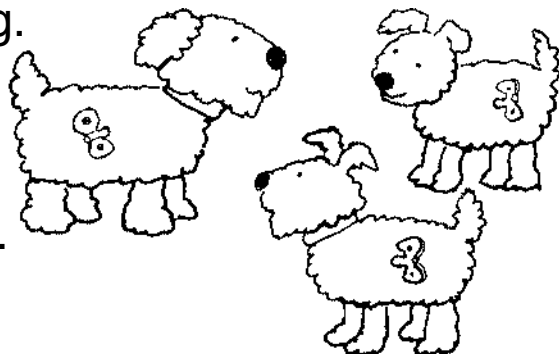
3. kind

Underline the adjectives that compare.

4. My dog is slower than Tim's dog.

5. It is bigger than Pedro's train.

6. It is the cutest dog in the bunch.



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Name _____

Add **-er** to an adjective to compare two people, places, or things.

Add **-est** to an adjective to compare three or more people, places, or things.

Write the adjective that completes the sentence correctly.

1. Of all our kites, Al's has the _____ tail.

longer longest

2. This is the _____ spot in the whole park.

highest high

3. The wind is _____ now than before.

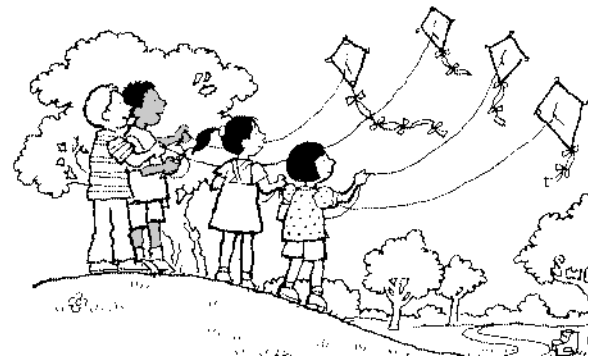
strong stronger

4. Kim's kite is _____ than my kite.

newer newest

5. Mine is the _____ kite of all in the sky.

big biggest



Name _____

Every sentence begins with a capital letter.
Every sentence ends with a special mark.

Circle the sentence that is correct.

1. which plane has longer wings?

Which plane has longer wings?

2. My plane can fly over the tallest tree.

my plane can fly over the tallest tree

3. His plane is lighter than yours.

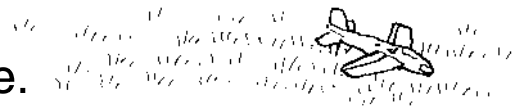
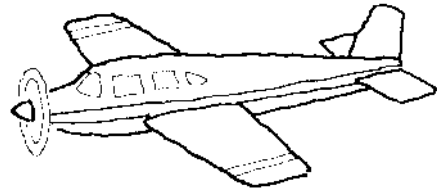
his plane is lighter than yours?

4. Is that the fastest plane of all

Is that the fastest plane of all?

5. Push the littlest plane out of the way

Push the littlest plane out of the way!

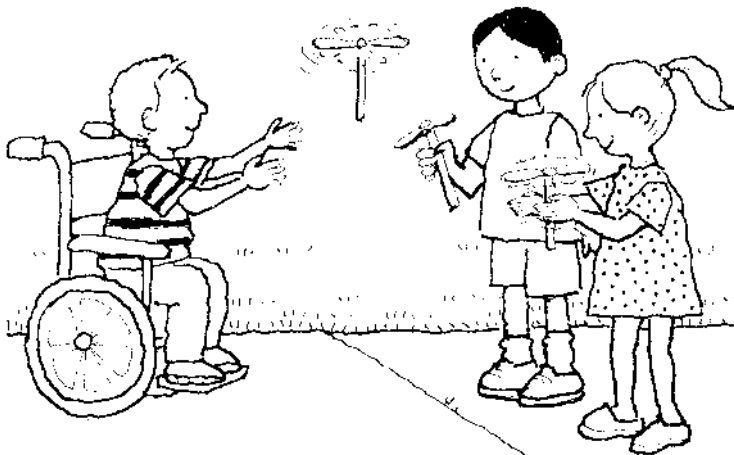


Name _____

Look for mistakes with adjectives that compare.
Look for mistakes with capital letters and end marks.

Write X if a sentence
has any mistakes.

Write C if a sentence
is correct.



1. what makes the sticks fly up _____

2. You have to roll and push. _____

3. Which of the three sticks will spin for the long time

 of all? _____

4. Ruby's stick makes a soft sound than mine does. _____

5. Catch the stick before it drops! _____

6. my stick has a wider top than yours _____



Name _____

Circle the adjective that compares in each sentence.**Write 2 if the adjective compares two.****Write 3 if the adjective compares three or more.**

1. Lee has the newest bike of all.

2. The lighter bike belongs to Pam.

3. This bus is bigger than that bus.

4. The oldest boat broke down.

5. The smallest plane landed first.

6. Which of those trains is longer?

7. The fastest sled dog leads the pack.

8. My dog is slower than a mule.



Name _____

An adjective tells about a noun. Some adjectives tell the color of something.

Examples: **blue** sky

**Find the color word in each sentence.
Write it on the line.**

1. Look at the yellow roses.

2. Flick the black switch.

3. Wait until the green light comes on.

4. The clown has a red nose.

5. Do you like my pink coat?



Name _____

Some adjectives tell what color something is.

Write a color word from the box to complete the sentences. Use each word only one time.

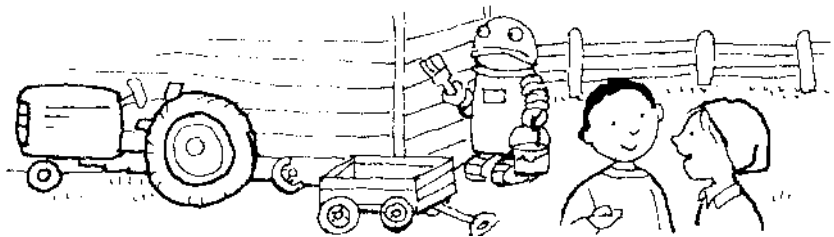
white

gray

blue

red

yellow



1. What can your new _____ robot do?

2. It made me this _____ scarf.

3. It can drive our big _____ machine.

4. It can fix my old _____ cart.

5. My barn was _____.

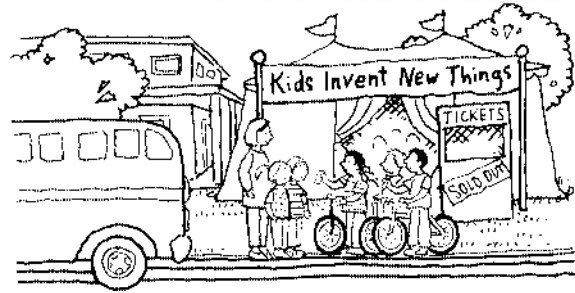
6. Now look at my _____ barn.



Name _____

Contractions that are formed with the word **not** use an apostrophe (') to take the place of the letter **o**.

Write the sentences.
Replace the underlined
words with
a contraction.



1. The yellow bus was not on time.

2. We could not get into the white tent.

3. The boys on the blue bikes are not staying.

4. They do not need their green tickets.

5. We did not see any red smoke.



Name _____

Read the story. Cross out (X) five contractions that are wrong. Write C above one contraction that is correct.

The old black cat was'nt happy. He didnt like having mice in his house. "I am going to catch those mice," he said.

"We do'nt want that to happen," the little gray mice said. But the cat had soft feet. The mice couldnt tell when he was coming. So they made an alarm.

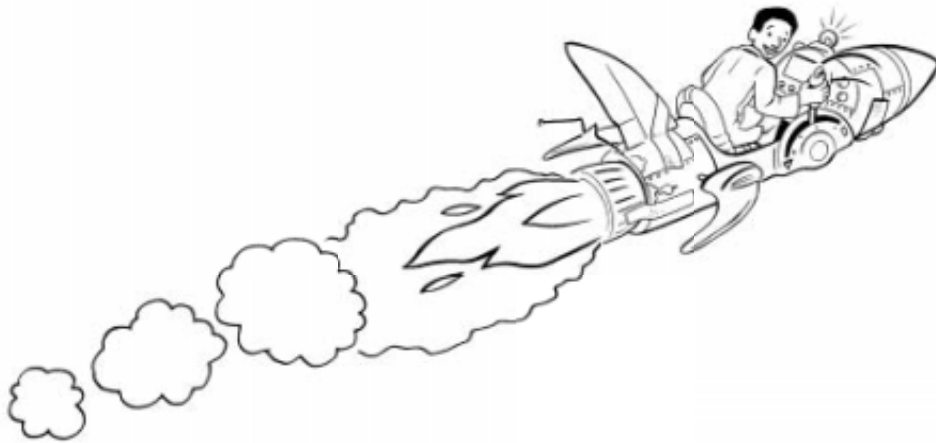
When the cat stepped on a red rug in front of their home, a green bell rang. The mice hid. "The cat can't catch us," they said. "We ar'ent going to have to go away."



Name _____

Circle the color word in () to complete the sentence.

1. Mr. Whiz put on a (white, hat, long) coat.
2. He got into his (see, like, blue) machine.
3. The (square, hard, green) screen lit up.
4. One of the (pink, low, two) lights blinked.
5. He pulled the (little, yellow, go) switch.
6. (Dry, Gray, What) smoke filled the air.
7. There was a (red, loud, box) flash.
8. He was flying in (out, black, low) space.



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At Home: Review this page together.

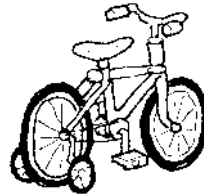
Name _____

Some adjectives are words for numbers.

one	two	three	four	five
1	2	3	4	5
six	seven	eight	nine	ten
6	7	8	9	10

Circle the number word in each sentence. Draw a line to the picture it tells about.

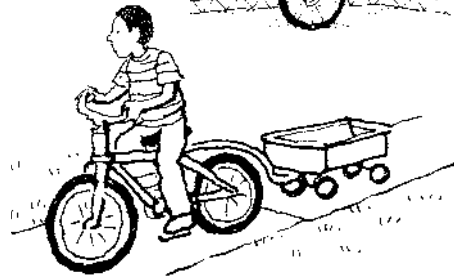
1. The baby's bike has three wheels.



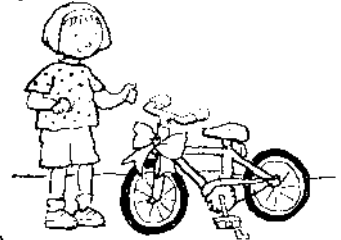
2. Pam's new bike has two wheels.



3. She rides a bike with one wheel.



4. There are four wheels on that bike.



5. See six wheels go round and round.



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Name _____

Some adjectives are words for numbers.

Example: There are **seven** children on the track.

Complete the sentence. Write the number word that stands for the number in ().



1. The track is _____ mile long. (1)

2. There are _____ kids on my team. (8)

3. I couldn't run fast when I was _____. (4)

4. Now I am _____ and run very fast. (7)

5. I beat _____ runners in a race. (5)

6. My team has won _____ races. (10)



Name _____

The days of the week are proper nouns. The names of the days begin with capital letters.

Write the word that is correct.

1. Mark can do just one spin on _____

_____.

thurs. Thursday thursday



2. He tried to do three spins on _____.

Tuesday tues tuesday

_____.

3. He fell down six times on _____.

wed. wednesday Wednesday

_____.

4. By _____, he can spin four times.

fri. friday Friday

5. He spins five times on _____

_____.

sun. Sunday sunday

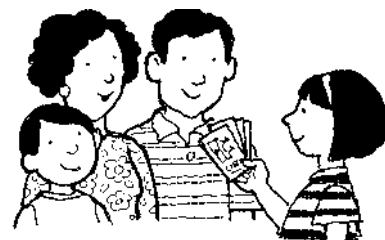


Name _____

Circle the mistakes in these sentences.**Then write the sentences correctly.****Write number words for numbers in each sentence.****Begin the names of days with capital letters.**

1. I was 7 last saturday.

2. On sunday, the 4 of us see a show.



3. The man keeps 6 pins in the air.



4. I try hard on monday and tuesday.





Name _____

Circle the number words in the box.**Then write number words from the box to complete the sentences.****Use a word only once.**

two	big	puppy	four	seven
red	nine	five	clean	ten
three	eight	one	six	new

1. I can keep _____ balls in the air.
2. Lin can lift _____ bags of blocks.
3. Joey can go up _____ stairs at a time.
4. Rosa can run and jump _____ feet.



Name _____

Words that have the same or almost the same meaning are called **synonyms**.

Synonyms: smile grin
 shine glow

Words that have opposite meanings are called **antonyms**.

Antonyms: new old
 up down

Read each row of words.

Circle the two words that are synonyms.

1. kind happen nice ground
2. tiny plant big little
3. happy glad mean grow

Circle the two words that are antonyms.

4. dig before after from
5. all seeds nothing great
6. wet care again dry



Name _____

Find the word in the second sentence that means the same as the underlined word. Write both words on the lines.

1. Mom told me to put on my hat.

This cap will block the sun.

2. My job is to dig up the dirt.

It is hard work.

Find the word that means the opposite of the underlined word. Write both words.

3. We got an early start.

We worked until it was late.

4. Look at how big the plant has grown.

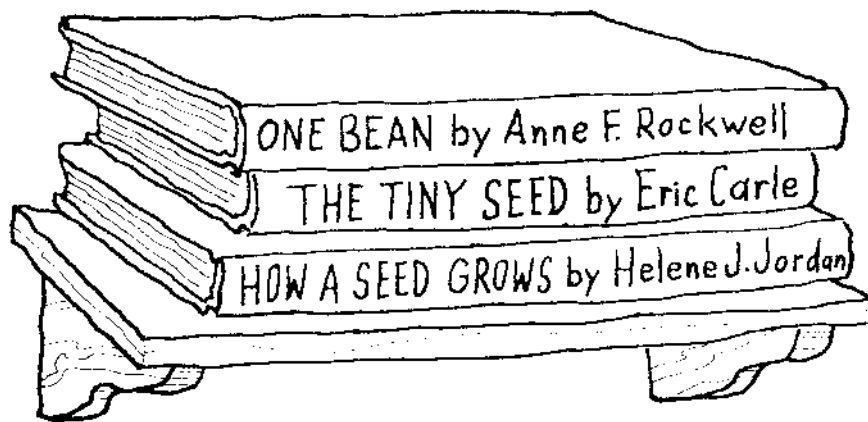
It came from such a little seed.



Name _____

The important words in a book title begin with capital letters. Book titles are underlined.

Look at the books. Then write the book titles correctly to answer the questions.



1. What book is by Eric Carle?

2. What book by Helene Jordan tells how a seed grows?

3. What book is about growing a bean plant?



Name _____

Read about books. Find the book title. Write C above the title if it is written correctly. Write NC if it is not correct.

1. The book jack and the beanstalk is about Jack and a tiny seed that grows into a big plant. Jack is a good boy. But bad things happen when Jack goes up the tall plant.
2. I am reading Pick, pull, snap! It tells how to grow the plants shown in the book.
3. I liked the book Planting a Rainbow. The art in it is beautiful. Now I know how to help plants grow.

Write the wrong titles correctly on the lines.



Name _____

Read the story.**Write S if the underlined words in each part are synonyms.****Write A if the underlined words are antonyms.**The little plant wanted to be as big as the other plants

in the garden. _____

He tried to stretch his stem, but he couldn't reach up

any higher. _____

“I don't like being short,” he said. “I want to be tall

now.” _____

“Wait,” his sister said. “The sun will shine on you. Rain will fall and soak the dirt. You will drink in the water and other good things from the ground. Then you will

grow.” _____

“Is there a faster way?” he said.“There's no quicker way,” she said.



Name _____

A sentence is made up of parts.

The **subject** of a sentence is the part that tells **whom** or **what** the sentence is about.

Example: An ant is on the leaf.

What is on the leaf?

An ant is. **An ant** is the subject.

Answer the question to find the subject of each sentence. Write the subject.

1. Flies have wings.

 _ _ _ _ _

What has wings? _____

2. That tiny spider made a big web.

 _ _ _ _ _

What made a big web? _____

3. Mr. Jones takes care of bees.

 _ _ _ _ _

Who takes care of bees? _____

4. Bees buzz around the hive.

 _ _ _ _ _

What buzzes around the hive? _____



Name _____

The **subject** of a sentence tells **whom** or **what** the sentence is about.

Example: **Pam** knows about bugs.

Make each sentence tell about the picture. Choose a subject from the box. Write the subject on the line.

A grasshopper

Two moths

Six little ants

A butterfly

Many bees

1. _____ live in the hive.



2. _____ march up the hill.



3. _____ lands on the rose.



4. _____ fly around the light.



5. _____ jumps in the grass.



Name _____

A sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a special mark.

Write each sentence correctly.



1. where is my friend Fuzzy



2. little Ant does not know

3. the other bugs can't find her

4. is Fuzzy hiding in that silky case



5. fuzzy is a now a beautiful butterfly





Name _____

Read the story. Then write the letter or letters to tell how to fix each sentence.

- Ⓐ Add a subject. Ⓒ Add an end mark.
 Ⓑ Begin with a capital letter. Ⓓ Do not change.

(1) ant and White Bird didn't get along. (2) One day, Ant fell into the water (3) so White Bird dropped a leaf into the water (4) Got on the leaf. (5) The wind pushed the leaf to the sand. (6) Ant was saved. (7) What happened to Ant and White Bird (8) Have become good friends.



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____



Name _____

Circle the subject in each sentence.

1. Some bugs live in the ground.
2. That dirt pile is an ant hill.
3. Ants live inside.
4. Henry likes to watch ants.
5. This store sells ant farms.
6. Mom thinks ants should live outside.

Write a subject to complete each sentence.

- _____
7. A tiny _____ is on the leaf.
- _____
8. _____ likes all kinds of bugs.



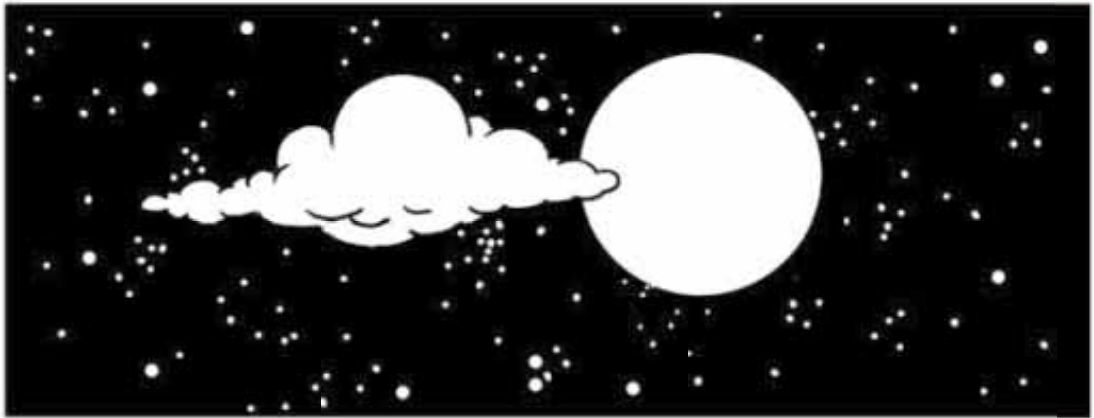
Name _____

A sentence is made up of parts.

The **predicate** of a sentence is the action part of the sentence. The **predicate** tells what the subject does or is.

Example: The moon **rises in the night sky**.
 The moon **is full**.

Circle the predicate in each sentence.



1. The sun sets.
2. The sky gets dark.
3. We see many stars.
4. The moon shines down.
5. A cloud passes over the moon.
6. The moon and stars light the sky.



Name _____

The **predicate** is the part of the sentence that tells what the subject does or is.

Example: The ship **went to the moon**.

Write Yes or No to tell if the predicate is underlined in each sentence.

1. The trip took three days. _____

2. The ship landed on the moon. _____

3. Two men got out of their ship. _____

4. The men walked on the moon. _____

5. They picked up moon rocks. _____

6. Their ship blasted off for earth. _____

Write the predicates for the sentences you marked No.



Name _____

The name of a holiday begins with a capital letter.

Complete each sentence with a holiday name.

Write the holiday correctly.

Use each holiday name only once.

mother's day

father's day

thanksgiving

valentine's day

new year's day

1. I gave Dad a book about space for _____.

2. We made dinner for Mom on _____.

3. _____ is a day for us to give thanks.

4. When is _____?

5. This _____
card is for you.



Name _____

A sentence has a subject and a predicate.
 Capitalize the name of a holiday.

Write:

- **S** if a sentence is missing a subject.
- **P** if the sentence is missing a predicate.

Circle letters that should be capital in the name of a holiday.

1. Jack gave Dad a great gift for father's Day.

— — — — —



2. The gift. _____

— — — — —

3. The two of them. _____

— — — — —

4. Went to Mars on a rocket ship. _____

— — — — —

5. They won't be back until thanksgiving. _____



Name _____

Mark the predicate of each sentence.**1.** Kim and her dad watch from the ground.

- ☐ Kim and her dad ☐ from the ground
☐ watch from the ground

2. Kim's mom is on that space ship.

- ☐ Kim's mom is ☐ is on that space ship
☐ on that space ship

3. They take off for a trip in space.

- ☐ They ☐ for a trip
☐ take off for a trip in space

4. Their ship goes around the earth.

- ☐ goes around the earth ☐ Their ship goes
☐ around the earth

5. Earth looks beautiful from space.

- ☐ Earth ☐ looks beautiful from space
☐ Earth looks beautiful



Name _____

A **pronoun** is a word that takes the place of a noun.

Use the pronouns **he**, **she**, or **it** to take the place of one person or thing in the subject of a sentence.

Pete is a cook. **He** is a good cook.

Use the pronoun **they** to take the place of more than one person or thing in the subject.

The girls sing. **They** sing very well.

Circle the pronoun that takes the place of the underlined part of the sentence.

1. Mom and Dad work. They work hard.
2. Mr. Wall fixes cars. He fixes old cars.
3. Anna sells hats. She sells bags, too.
4. The two girls walk dogs. They walk all kinds of dogs.
5. My sister makes dresses. She makes doll dresses.



Name _____

A **pronoun** is a word that takes the place of a noun.

Write the sentence. Use a pronoun from the box in place of the underlined subject.

He

She

It

They

1. Mrs. Hook makes clay dolls.

2. Her sister and friend make them, too.

3. The red clay gets very hard.

4. The colorful clay dolls are for sale.

5. Dad buys a doll for Mom.



Name _____

Use a comma

- between the day and year in a date.
- between the name of a city and state.
- after the greeting and closing in a letter.

Put commas where they belong.

1. Mom left her old job on May 16 2004.
2. She got a new job in Dayton Ohio.
3. June 19 2004

Dear Granddad

Mom loves her job. She is very happy. Mr. Walker is her new boss. He said Mom is the best worker in the whole place.

Your grandson

Marco



Name _____

Correct the letter. Cross out the underlined words. Write a pronoun to take their place in the space above. Add missing commas.

March 14 1874

Dear Will,

Our new house is done. Our new house is made of logs. Dad used tree trunks to make the logs. Dad had to cut down lots of trees.

My sister Kate has her own room now. My sister Kate is very happy about that.

Next week, Mom and Dad will open their shop in Dows Iowa. Mom and Dad will sell food, cloth, and other goods.

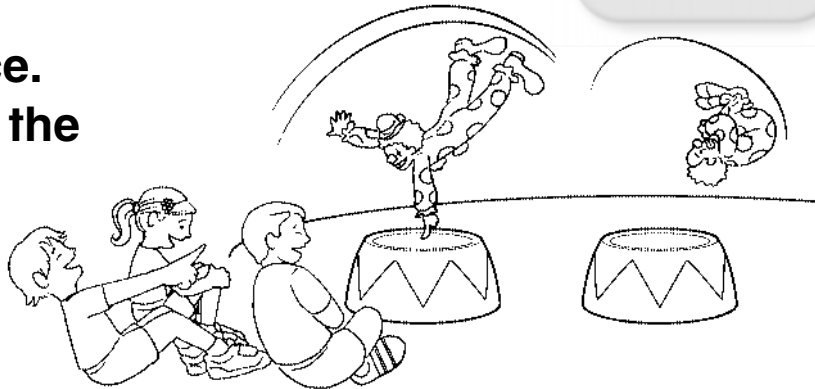
Your best friend

Hans



Name _____

**Rewrite the sentence.
Write a pronoun for the
underlined subject.**



1. My dad has a friend named Willie.

2. Willie has a fun job.

3. His job is to make children laugh.

4. Penny works with Willie.

5. Penny and Willie are clowns.

6. Clowns fall down a lot.



Name _____

The words **I** and **me** are pronouns.

Use **I** in the subject of a sentence.

Use **me** in the predicate of a sentence.

Examples: **I** have a book about Baby Bird.

Mom gave **me** the book.

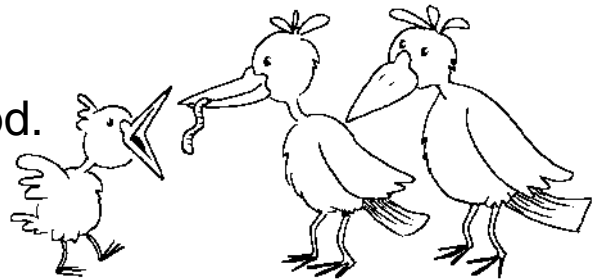
Write I in the subject.

1. _____ am Baby Bird.



2. My sisters and _____ just hatched.

3. _____ want some food.



Write me in the predicate.

4. Mom feeds worms to _____.

5. She keeps _____ warm in the nest.

6. Soon, Dad will show _____ how to fly.



Name _____

Use the pronoun **I** in the subject of a sentence.Use the pronoun **me** in the predicate of a sentence.

Choose the pronoun that belongs in the sentence.
Write it on the line.

- _____
- _____
1. _____ want to learn about deer. (I, me)
- _____
2. Mom helps _____ learn. (I, me)
- _____
3. She reads _____ facts about deer. (I, me)
- _____
4. _____ learn that a baby deer is called a fawn. (I, me)
- _____
5. Mom shows _____ a fawn's spots. (I, me)
- _____
6. _____ learn that some deer grow antlers. (I, me)



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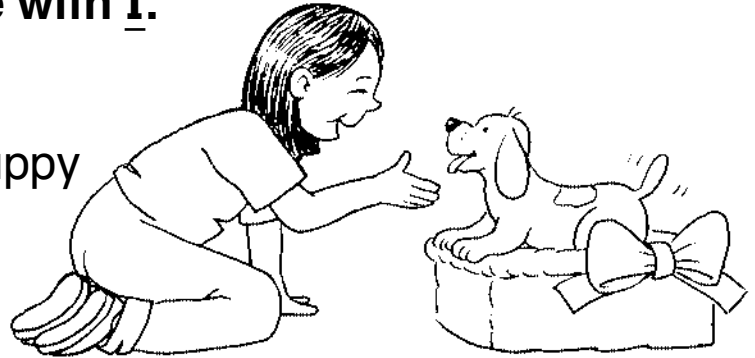
Name _____

The pronoun **I** is always a capital letter.

Example: **I** have a new puppy.

Complete each sentence with **I**.

1. _____ got a puppy
from my Mom and Dad.

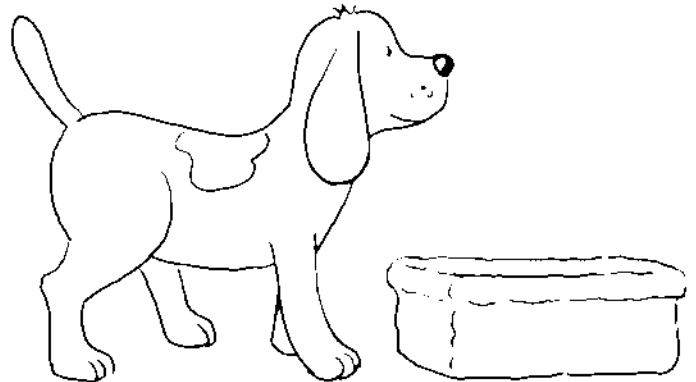


2. _____ named my puppy Flop.

3. Dad and _____ teach Flop to fetch.

4. Every day, _____ watch Flop grow bigger and bigger.

5. _____ think Flop
is too big for his bed.



6. Mom and _____
buy Flop a new bed.



Name _____

Use **I** in the subject of a sentence.

Use **me** in the predicate of a sentence.

Always capitalize the pronoun **I**.

Find mistakes in the play. Circle the pronoun I if it is not written correctly. Make an X on I or me if it is not used correctly.

1. CUBBY: Mama catches fish for I.

Sometimes, i eat berries, too.

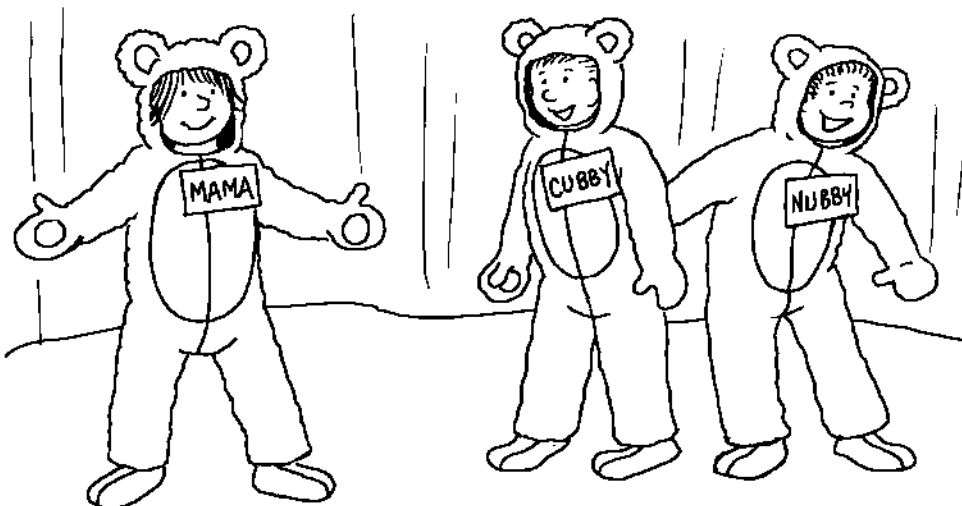
I am getting taller and stronger.

2. NUBBY: Me want to learn to fish, Mama.

Cubby and i are growing up.

3. MAMA: i will teach you to fish, sons.

You will watch me and learn.



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Name _____

Circle the pronoun that belongs in the sentence.**Write it on the line.**

1. _____ went to see our new baby horse.

Me

He

I

2. Dad tells _____ it is called a colt.

she

me

I

3. Dad and _____ watch the colt try to stand.

it

I

me

4. _____ will watch the colt grow up.

I

Me

It

5. The colt does not know _____ yet.

she

I

me

6. One day, the colt will be friends with _____.

it

I

me



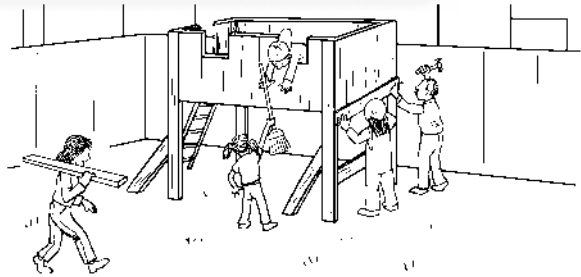
Name _____

Parts of two sentences are sometimes the same.

Use **and** to join two sentences that have parts that are the same. Maria makes a fort. Ed makes a fort.

Maria and Ed make a fort.

Circle parts that are the same.
Use and to join the sentences.
Write the new sentence.



1. Mom hammers. Mom saws.

Mom _____.

2. Maria hauls wood. Ed hauls wood.

_____ haul wood.

3. Maria sands. Maria paints.

Maria _____.

4. Ed gets a mop. Ed gets a broom.

Ed gets _____.

5. Nana helps. Papa helps.

_____ help.



Name _____

Parts of two sentences are sometimes the same.

Use **and** to join two sentences with parts that are the same.

Underline the parts that can be joined by and.
Write the new sentence.

1. Penny Pig gets bricks.

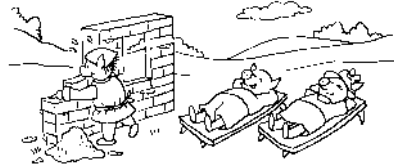
Penny Pig gets mud.

2. She will be warm.

She will be dry.

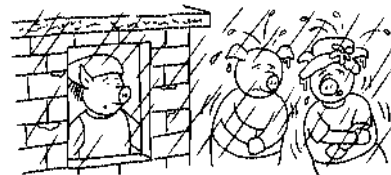
3. Look at Suzi Pig!

Look at Pauly Pig!



4. Now those lazy pigs are wet.

Now those lazy pigs are cold.

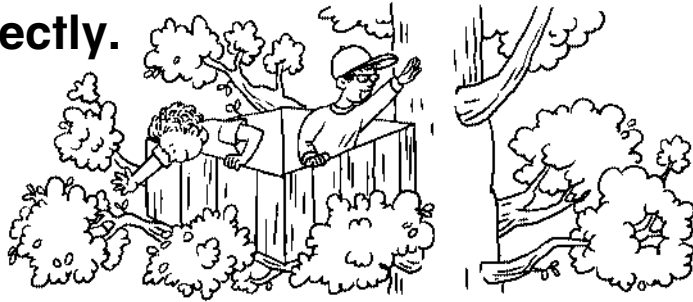




Name _____

The pronoun **I** is always a capital letter.
A proper noun begins with a capital letter.

Write the sentence correctly.



1. Paco and i play in my tree house.

2. i live close to new york city.

3. My best friend is paco Ortez .

4. He and i both go to oak hill school.

5. mr. ortez teaches and coaches there.



Name _____

Use **and** to make two sentences into one.

Always capitalize the pronoun **I**.

Always capitalize proper nouns.

Circle letters that should be capital letters. Underline the parts of the sentences that should be joined. Write the new sentences.

1. mom goes to sandy point beach.

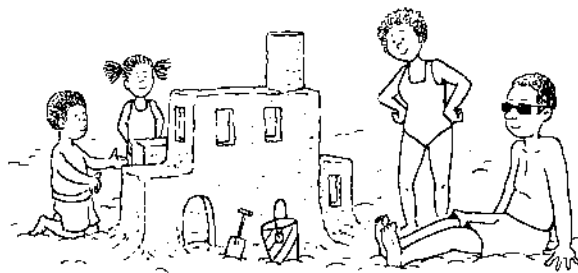
i go to sandy point beach.

2. i take a pail.

i take a scoop.

3. See dad help us build our house.

See leon help us build our house.



Name _____

Make one sentence from each pair of sentences.**Write the new sentence.**

1. Dad has wood.

Dad has a bucket of nails.

2. The boys want to help.

I want to help.

3. We work hard.

We finish the house.

4. Soon, winter will be here.

Soon, snowy days will be here.

5. Our new house is warm.

Our new house is cozy.

